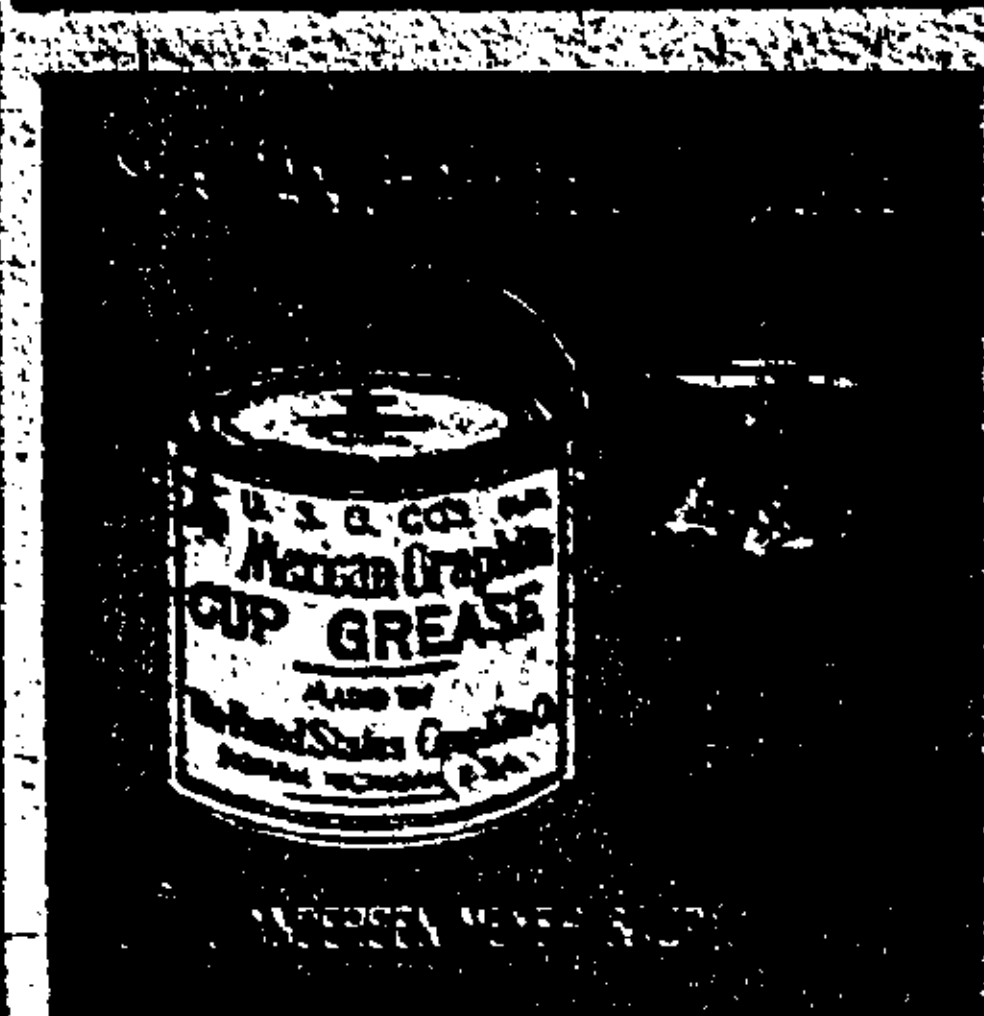


The Hongkong Telegraph.



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THE IRISH SITUATION.

Formal Resignation of Mr. de Valera and Cabinet.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, January 9.
In the Daily Mail to-day Mr. de Valera formally submitted the resignation of himself and the Cabinet.

Later.
Mr. de Valera has promised to support the ratificationists in their object to secure complete independence. He will not actively interfere so long as the ratificationists are not injuring the Irish nation.

Dail Rejects Mr. de Valera as President.

Later.
The Dail rejected a motion for the re-election of Mr. de Valera as president by 60 votes against 58.

THE CANNES GATHERING.

Col. Harvey and Editor of "Times" in a Motor Collision.

Cannes, January 9.
Col. Harvey, the American Ambassador to Britain, also the American Minister at Prague and Mr. Wickham Steed, Editor of the Times, were in a motor collision. Col. Harvey and Mr. Steed were thrown out and shaken, but not badly hurt. They will probably be confined to their rooms for a couple of days.

Agreement on Reparations Said to be Near.

Later.
The British, French, Belgian, and Italian financial experts conferred this morning in regard to the amount to be paid by Germany, the effect of the moratorium for Germany on each of the allies, the guarantees to be demanded from Germany, and the carrying out of the necessary financial reforms in Germany.

Substitute for Original Corporation Project.

Later.
The conference has decided to invite the Germans to attend on the 11th inst.

The Economic Committee has finally settled the European con-entium question, abandoning the proposal for a £20,000,000 corporation and substituting a British corporation capitalised at £2,000,000 subscribed by affiliated companies, while the nations concerned will register subsidiary corporations thereto in their respective countries.

Lenin to Attend.

Later.
Lenin has accepted an invitation to the Geneva conference, and will attend personally if the situation permits, otherwise he will appoint plenipotentiaries.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

Position of the American Merchant Marine.

Washington, January 9.
The possibility that the question of the American merchant marine in its international bearing may be submitted to the conference is indicated by an announcement that Mr. Lasker, Chairman of the Shipping Board, has presented to President Harding a plan proposing, *inter alia*, an agreement, on the theory that the merchant marine is indissolubly linked with the Navy, by which American ships will carry at least 50 per cent. of all American exports, also a definite understanding on the question of converting merchantmen in war time.

Aerial And Naval Decisions.

Washington, January 9.
The Five Powers have concluded that it is at present impossible to limit the development and use of aircraft. They have passed a resolution recommending the creation in the future of an international commission composed of technical and legal experts to study the question with a view to future limitation.

The naval limitation treaty, as drafted by the experts, is understood to forbid merchantmen of over 10,000 tons being converted into auxiliary naval craft in wartime. Ships of under 10,000 tons would, if converted, come within the rule limiting armaments to guns of a maximum of 8-in. calibre.

The Committee adopted substantially the sub-committee's report opining that the limitation of aircraft in warfare would retard commercial development.

JAPANESE COMMERCIAL MISSION AT MANCHESTER.

Erection of Cotton Mills in China.

London, January 9.
The Japanese commercial mission received a civic welcome headed by the Lord Mayor on their arrival at Manchester. The party visited the Ship Canal and the Royal Exchange, and the subsequent luncheon was presided over by Sir Edward Stockton, President of the Chamber of Commerce, who advocated co-operation rather than jealousy between the two countries.

Dr. Dan said that, while Japan looked to English manufacturers for the world's best spinning machinery, the English might be studying Japan the progress she had made in supplying China and India with cotton goods. He pointed out, however, that Japan no longer had cheap labour, nor had she such skilled operatives as Great Britain, who stuck to their calling in and out of season. Japan realised that the future of the cotton-spinning enterprise was not very encouraging, and had come to the conclusion that she could not compete with Britain in first-class goods. China was Japan's chief market, but he believed that China would eventually become England's and Japan's competitor.

Mr. Matsumoto, referring to prospective Chinese competition, asked whether it was not worth while, in combination with Japan, to erect mills for the manufacture of a finer quality of cotton goods in China.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

London, January 9.
Silver is quoted—ready, 35 1/8; forward, 35 1/8. There has been Indian selling, while the Continent sold. The market closed under the influence of the Indian selling.

COURT MARTIAL.

Celebrating New Year.

Charged with drunkenness and while in lawful custody breaking away from an escort on Jan. 1st, Pte. C.C. Gee, No. 5562184, 2nd Wiltshire Regt., appeared before a District Court Martial held at Murray Barracks this morning. The Court was composed of Capt. C. Leslie-Smith, 2nd Punjab Regt. (President), Capt. A. S. Hooper, 2nd Wiltshire Regt., and Lieut. H. R. Donovan, R.G.A. Capt. A. H. Blackly appeared as prosecutor and Capt. J.D. James was counsel for the accused, who pleaded guilty to both charges.

From the summary of evidence it appears that about ten minutes past nine on the night of Jan. 1st accused was reported for being drunk. He was handed over to the Mount Austin guard and whilst in their custody knocked one of them down and broke away.

Accused told the Court that during the war he was a prisoner in Germany for four and a half years, being captured in October, 1914. He had a very harsh and severe time and had felt depressed ever since. After returning to England he was given a short furlough and then posted to the 2nd Wiltshire Regt. for foreign service. He was twice turned down on the grounds of ill-health, but he wished to go abroad and on the intervention of an officer he was allowed to proceed. He came to Hongkong and from the first he had felt depressed. On the afternoon of Jan. 1st, being New Year's Day, he was under the influence of drink. Had he been sober he would not have escaped from his escort. Accused mentioned that he had only another eleven months to go to complete his twelve years' service. The decision of the Court will be promulgated in due course.

KING OF THE ROUNDABOUTS.

John Green, the largest proprietor of roundabouts in the British Isles, has died at Preston.

GENERAL SHIPBUILDING DEPRESSION.

A Consoling Feature at Home.

London, January 9.
The world-wide depression in shipbuilding is reflected in Lloyd's returns showing that 2,540,000 tons of merchant tonnage was being constructed in the United Kingdom on December 31, including over 700,000 tons on which work had been suspended.

This is a reduction of over 600,000 tons compared with September 30, but the tonnage launched increased by over 150,000 tons, and the tonnage commenced slightly increased for the first time since September 1920.

The merchant tonnage building abroad amounts to over 1,800,000 tons, including 400,000 tons on which work had been suspended—a decrease of over 400,000 tons compared with September 30.

Furness, Withy Co. Enter General Engineering.

London, January 9.
Owing to the shipbuilding slump, beside shipbuilding the Furness, Withy Co. has turned its attention to constructional steel-works and has secured a large South African contract involving 7,000 tons of steelwork.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

Brilliant Night Spectacle at Rangoon.

Rangoon, January 9.
The Prince of Wales arrived at Rangoon from Mandalay on Sunday evening after a visit crowded with Oriental splendour and hearty enthusiasm. His Royal Highness has quite captured the heart of the Burmese, even poor lepers sending a message of loyal greeting.

On Monday, H.R.H. attended a Burmese regatta on the Royal Lakes, embarking on the wonderful Karawak Pong, or Royal Barge, bearing a green and golden pandal. The Prince saw quaint aquatic sports, also Burmese boxing, in which victory seemed to be with the combatant who jumped, twisted, and shouted most.

The illuminations at night produced a scene of fairylike wonderment. With seven miles of lake shores lit with 120,000 Chinese lanterns and lamps, plus huge coloured flags, Crow Island threw up half of Rangoon in lambent glory.

This morning the Prince sailed for Madras.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC AT HOME.

Subsiding, but Still Many Cases.

London, January 9.
The influenza epidemic in Britain is apparently subsiding, although there are still many cases in London and elsewhere. The disease is mild, but the after effects are dangerous. There were 418 deaths and 1,235 cases of pneumonia last week compared with 392 and 1,270 respectively during the worst week of the epidemic of March 1918.

(Other Telegrams on Page 4.)

LADY ATTACKED.

Chinese Throws Pepper.

Miss Holloway, daughter of Sergt. Holloway of the R.A.O.C., has described to the police an unpleasant experience she met with while walking down the path leading from Bowen Road to Kennedy Road yesterday morning at about 9 o'clock. The young lady was on her way to work.

At this spot, which was quite deserted at the time, a Chinese accosted her, and without warning threw pepper in her face. He then attempted to snatch her handbag but she pluckily held on to it and at the same time uttered cries for help. Frightened, the assailant thought it discreet to abandon his attempt and to make an immediate escape.

UNIVERSITY CONGREGATION.

Conferring of Degrees.

(On the occasion of the Sub Congregation at the University tomorrow, tea will be served in the Union Building from 4 o'clock to 4.45 p.m. At 5 p.m. a procession, including Members of the Court, Council, Senate and Staff of the University will enter the Great Hall. Members in the procession will assemble and robe in the Vice-Chancellor's room at 4.45 p.m. After His Excellency the Chancellor has taken his seat and declared the Congregation open, the University Anthem will be played by the band of the 2nd Battalion of the Wiltshires. The Vice-Chancellor will then present for the Degree of Doctor of Laws (Honoris Causa) Sir Charles Addis, K.C.M.G., and the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., D.C.L., O.B.E. The Graduates in Medicine, Engineering and Arts will then be presented by the Deans of their Faculties.

The Honorary Graduates will then speak, after which the Chancellor will declare the Congregation closed.

The procession will then return to the Vice-Chancellor's room.

FORGED NOTES.

Is A Gang Working Here?

A somewhat alarming situation for the officials of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine has been created by the extensive manner in which false notes are being flooded on to the market. According to reports from Haiphong, where prosecutions are continuously cropping up against persons found in possession of these counterfeit bills, the existence of a gang is indicated probably working in Hongkong, who manufacture false notes, particularly of the smaller denominations under one dollar, in large quantities and smuggle these into Haiphong and other Indo-Chinese ports. The Customs officials are conducting a systematic search of the persons and effects of Chinese passengers on incoming steamers from Hongkong.

It will be remembered that a gang was recently arrested in connexion with a charge of producing false notes and sentenced to imprisonment at the subsequent Sessions. The staff of the local Agency of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine are paying close attention for possible frauds with the notes that are presented at the Bank.

The high intrinsic value of the French dollar, or piastre, as it is termed, has been an inducement for hoarders and speculators to such an extent that a shortage in silver coins has been keenly felt in Indo-China for the last year or so. This contributes, indirectly, to the present epidemic of bad money, for while an endeaour was made to conserve the silver supply of the country against exportation by the speculators, the paper money, mostly for small denominations under one dollar, issued in its place by the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, obtained such an extensive circulation in the country that counterfeiters have found in this an opportunity to turn to profitable account. The views held in some quarters that the gang work under a European, or, at any rate an educated leader, are discounted by the fact that such flaws as have led to the frequent detection of these counterfeit notes, originated from an improper knowledge of the French letters and of their correct accent signs. In other respects the counterfeiters make good copies, and would not be detected by the ordinary native public.

On enquiries with a gentleman intimately associated with the measures taken to deal with the present situation, our reporter was informed of his view that the majority of the small notes are manufactured in this Colony, while those of the higher denominations are produced and imported into Indo-China from one of the Southern Chinese coast ports.

An interesting incident in connection with the question, which has not hitherto been made public, took place at Saigon some time ago. The well-known Chinese steamer Sunkat had arrived at that port from Hongkong, and in accordance with the new measures which have just been instituted to prevent the flooding of the country with counterfeit money from China, the Customs men were keeping a watch for possible attempts. On the night of the arrival of the Chinese vessel, a motor car was seen to draw up alongside the river embankment, and eight bulky sacks were transferred aboard her from the steamer. When these came to be examined by the Customs men, they were found to contain counterfeit subsidiary coins. The second engineer of the Sunkat, a Chinese, was arrested, but was subsequently released on a failure of the authorities to collect sufficient evidence as to his complicity. When connection was at length established, through the belated appearance of a number of witnesses, this Second Engineer had already taken advantage of the laxly allowed him by the law to make an immediate exit from the country. He is thought to have escaped to Singapore.

ON THE WATERFRONT.

The Manji Maru Not In Danger.

Apparently the stranded M.B. K. steamer Manji Maru is in no danger. This is the report of the Milkesan Maru which, it will be remembered, went to her assistance and found herself unable to render material aid. The Taikoo Maru has been despatched to the assistance of the Manji Maru and, according to the report of the Milkesan Maru, should have no great difficulty in saving the stranded vessel.

The Pine Tree State.

The Admiral Line Pine Tree State is sailing for Seattle, via Shanghai, on Thursday at 9 a.m. sharp. Among the passengers who arrived by her from Manila was Mr. J. F. Marias, head of the U.S. Shipping Board in the Far East, who is stationed in Manila and is on a short visit to Hongkong.

Calcutta Rate War.

The Calcutta rate war goes merrily on. Competition between the N.Y.K. and the O.S.K. has become so keen on the Calcutta run that the N.Y.K. has announced a revised freight tariff between Japan and Calcutta. The following rates are from 20 to nearly 50 per cent. lower than the former charges—

Article.	New Rate.	Old Rate.
General Merchandise	10.00	18.00
Matches	5.00	8.00
Glass ware	5.00	9.00
Cotton cloth	10.00	14.00
Cement	0.80	1.00

Other Companies Involved.

But the keen competition between the Calcutta Conference and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha in the Calcutta service has not merely brought about competition in freight rates on the Bombay, Singapore and Hongkong runs, but given rise to a strong rivalry among steamship companies engaged in the Manila service and caused the dissolution of the Java Conference. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, which have been opposing the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha in the Formosa service have quite lately disagreed on the reduction of rates with the result that the two companies are about to disrupt their relation of mutual assistance and co-operation and keep up a strong competition against each other in the Calcutta service. The vehement competition between these companies in the Calcutta service has already vitally affected the freight market from Japan to India, the South Seas, South China, and other services, dragging the Nanyo Kisen Kaisha, the Toyo Kaisha and the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha into the vortex of competition.

Ellerman Liners.

The Ellerman Line steamer, City of Manchester, formerly on the Indian run, arrived in Hongkong yesterday afternoon. For a vessel which is not hailed as speedy she made a good run from Plymouth which she left on January 3.

The same line's new steamer, City of Simla, is due to arrive on February 10.

New O.S.K. Oil Tanker.

The O.S.K. Paris Maru, a sister ship of the same company's London Maru was launched in Britain on December 15. The Paris Maru is of 15,000 tons deadweight, and is fitted with Parsons' type twin turbines. She will use both coal and fuel oil, and will steam at an average speed of 14 knots an hour. The new ship will have a cargo capacity of 2,000 tons of crude oil.

Canadian Pacific Liners.

Sailing between Montreal and Liverpool next year will be three Canadian Pacific liners, the new "M" Montcalm, Montrose, and Montclair, all of which are over 15,000 tons and have a speed of 17 knots. The Montclair will make her first trip to Canada next month, and will sail from St. John's, February 1st, and be on the St. John's-Liverpool run until April.

NERVE.

Opium Boiling near Police Quarters.

Strange doings in a matchless hard by the Police married quarters in Caine Road were disclosed by a raid which Chief Preventive Officer Watt conducted at an early hour this morning. It was strange that in such a place, situated as this that an opium boiler could conduct his business without being immediately found out, but it was so.

When the Revenue Officers burst open the door of the matchless after having obtained a "looksee" through a chink they came on a man very much absorbed in the contents of a pot placed over a chatty. The pot contained opium water. In the living room, described as "being beautifully and comfortably furnished", a tin containing nearly five taels of prepared opium was discovered by the searchers. The Revenue Department brought the man before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court on two charges later in the morning, and a plea of "guilty" being entered for both counts, the prisoner was sentenced to three months' hard labour and a fine of \$150. The alternative for the fine was another term of three months. For smuggling 100 taels of opium, a Chinese who was arrested on coming ashore from the Macao steamer yesterday, was also given nine months' hard labour.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

Dairy Farm Butter is down in price.—Page 7.
There is a Special Dance at the Kowloon Theatre to-night.—Page 12.

"With Edged Tools" is the film feature at the World Theatre to-night.—Page 12.
Kowloon water will be turned off between Thursday evening and Friday morning.—Page 4.
Owners of small articles left behind at St. George's Hall will find a notice on page 4.
On Thursday and Friday "The Kid" will be shown at the Coronet.—Page 7.
Messrs. Butterfield and Swire advise consignees of cargo of the arrival in part of the s.s. Keemun.—Page 4.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 7 1/2d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer—30.16 Temp.—65. Humidity—50.

Lighting-Up Time.

Lighting-up time to-day 5.37 p.m.

The Montclair is scheduled to arrive in Montreal for the first time on April 30 next and sail for Liverpool on May 5. The Montrose will leave Liverpool for Montreal on her first trip on May 5. The first sailing from Montreal will be May 19. The Montclair is due in Montreal on her first trip on July 2 and will leave July 7. While the Montreal-Liverpool service will be maintained by these steamers, two sailings will be made on this route by the Minnedosa and Scandianvian, the former arriving in Montreal May 7 and sailing May 13, and the latter arriving June 3 and leaving for Liverpool June 9.

Regulation Light Not Shown.
The boatman of a trading junk pleaded guilty to failing to show the regulation light while riding at anchor in the harbour last evening. He was fined \$5 with the alternative of 14 days imprisonment with hard labour.

In Wireless Communication.

The following vessels were in wireless communication with the port at 2.30 p.m. to-day:—Empire of Japan, Burridge, Tonilla, Lycaon, Ostia, Maru, Kikano, Wanchow, Hood, Sata, Nam, Isang, Van Overstraten, Doyle, town, Culchis, Arden.

NOTICE.

W. S. BAILEY
& CO., LTD.ENGINEERS & SHIP-
BUILDERS, HOK UN
KOWLOON.HARBOUR REPAIRS
Call Flag "L"Sole Agents for
"KELVIN MOTORS."
Motors from 12 B.H.P. to
50 B.H.P. now in stock
also spare parts.Works Tel. K.31.
Manager K.633.
Secretary K.369.
Harbour Engineers K.604.
K.622.

Telegrams "SEYBOURNE."

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Complete stock. Best terms.
Immediate delivery.

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MASSAGE HALL.

23, FLOWER STREET.
MRS. H. MORITA.
MRS. S. UZUNOGE.
MASSAGE THERAPIST.
PATIENTS TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES
BY REQUEST.THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Cancer, No. 2 for Blood &
Bile Disorders, No. 3 for Brain & Nerve
Diseases. Sold by Leading Chemists, France, England
& America. The Trade Mark word
"Therapion" is on the label, stamp affixed
to each package.

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we take yours in EXCELLENT
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COMPLEXION instead of mere-
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In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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General Managers.
Hongkong.MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLSA French Remedy for all Irrregularities.
Thousands of Ladies who keep a box
of Martin's Pills in the home, so that
in the event of any irregularity of
the System a timely dose may be ad-
ministered. Those who suffer from
headaches, nervousness, indigestion,
constipation, or any of the ailments
connected with the female system, will
find Martin's Pills a most reliable
remedy.MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLSUNIVERSITY OF
HONGKONG.Statement on Finances
for the Year.The following note, accompanying
the University accounts for the year
ending 31st August, is signed by Sir
William Brangate, Vice Chancellor,
and addressed to His Excellency the
Governor and to the Members of the
Finance Committee, Council and
Court.I have the honour to submit here-
with the accounts, duly audited, for
the year ending the 31st August,
1921. Tables I to XVI (including
Nos. II (a) and IV (a)) give the
position of the University finances
in the form which was approved in
principle for future use by the Court
at its 10th Meeting held on Septem-
ber 2nd, 1921. At the request of our
Auditors there is, as an exceptional
measure, added thereto a general
Balance Sheet intended to link up
the new form of accounts with that
heretofore in use.Results of the Financial
Reorganization.Although the accounts for the year
are necessarily placed at the begin-
ning in Tables I and II, Tables III
and IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI,
XII, XIII, XIV, XV, and XVI, which
show the financial position at 31st
August, 1921, on the completion of
the recent financial reorganization,
take historical precedence. As it is
possible that the present accounts
will receive a wider publicity than
any recent Note accompanying the
University Budget for the period
September-December, 1921, it will
perhaps be convenient that I should
re-iterate the genesis and nature
of the recent reorganization. Briefly
stated, the University opened in
1912 with excellent main buildings,
due to the generosity of the late Sir
H. Mody, and with a substantial, if
inadequate, fund raised by public
subscription, out of which subsidiary
buildings and necessary equipment
had to be provided leaving the
balance available for purposes of
endowment. To that fund sub-
stantial additions were from time
to time received, but by 1920 there
had been spent thereon on Hostel
staff quarters, equipment and the
like a sum of \$250,000 leaving a
completely inadequate endowment
fund for the current purposes of the
University. An estimated deficit of
\$200,000 had accumulated on work-
ing expenses by the 31st August,
1920, and for the assistance of
the local Government, the situation
would in a short time have become
an impossible one. At this stage, as
a result of the recommendations of
the Commission presented over by
the Hon. Mr. Sharp, K.C., the Gov-
ernment came to the rescue with a
grant of \$1,000,000, \$500,000 of which
was to be applied in repayment of
the bank overdraft then amounting
to \$250,000 and in regularizing the
situation in other respects, leaving
the sum of \$500,000 available as an
addition to the endowment fund.
This grant was subsequently aug-
mented by an additional sum of
\$750,000, remaining for the moment
as a debt due from the Government,
and bearing interest as from the 1st
January, 1921, at 6%, and by the in-
crease as from the same date, of the
Government subsidy from \$250,000 to
\$500,000.

The Special Grant.

The manner in which the special
grant of \$700,000 was to be ap-
plied was laid down in the Govern-
ment letter under cover of which it
was transmitted, but the practical
effect of this application is
shown, in a form selected by our
Auditors, in table IV (a). The
deficiency account of \$213,914.30,
which before the grant was actual-
ly received had been increased by
a further sum of \$11,993.40 in
respect of interest on the bank
overdraft, was wiped off. A sum
of \$8,446.89 was applied in put-
ting an end to the system by
which income accruing due was
apportioned and brought into
credit in former balance sheets.
A sum of \$278,742.27 was cre-
dited to buildings and equipment
in respect of buildings and equip-
ment financed by way of bank
overdraft. A small sum of
\$409.27 was credited to the ster-
ling endowment fund, as a sim-
plification in accounting. There
then remained a sum of
\$186,493.87 which, whatever the
form adopted, was available as a
working balance on current
account. The Government sub-
sidy, which had therefore been
paid in respect of the University
financial year and is in future to
be paid in respect of the calendar
year, dropped out for the Autumn
Term of 1920, and when theBudget for the year, just ended,
was drawn it was not known
when payment of the subsidy
would be resumed. Nor was it
then known as from what date
the additional Government assist-
ance would become available. In
these circumstances, by direction
of the Government, a sum of
\$107,836 was credited out of the
special grant as a receipt for the
year 1920-21, and it is shown both
in table IV (a) and in table I.
In the events which have happened
a sum of \$39,003.04 only was re-
quired for the purpose of balanc-
ing the Budget, and the balance
of \$70,832.96 really reverted to
the general credit balance on
working account. Out of this
sum, a sum of \$20,000 was used
(see table I) for writing off
arrears of what is known as the
Cheung Pak See Benefaction, for
which credit was taken in the
previous Balance Sheet but which
has since become irrecoverable
owing to the regretted death of
the late Dr. Tjong A. Fie. A fur-
ther sum of \$45,000 is reserved
in table IV (a) as a reserve for
bad and doubtful debts, and the
final balance remains as the sur-
plus of \$84,490.83 at the 31st
August 1921 shown in table V.
As the only doubtful debts due
to us are those from the Peking
Government Scholarships, and as
these are fully covered by the
reserve in question, the sur-
plus of \$84,490.83 represents an
undoubtedly realizable cash credit.
If and when the Peking Govern-
ment is in a position to meet its
liabilities that surplus will be
increased to approximately
\$100,000. I have so far spoken
of the re-organization as finally
completed by the 31st August,
1921. The change in the finan-
cial year does, however, involve
crediting the four months Sep-
tember to December 1921 with
half a year's interest on certain
of our investments, with the re-
sult that the period is expected to
show a surplus—in one sense
fictitious—of not less than \$10,000.
When this has been realised, our
current surplus will be increased
by a corresponding amount, and
our accounts will run on in a
normal way from year to year.
I think it probable that a portion
of this surplus may be advantage-
ously invested—and, indeed, as
appears from table III, a sum of
\$20,000 is already so invested as
a temporary measure—but, in
view of possible commitments in
the future, I should be reluctant
to see any portion of the surplus
permanently transferred to our
intangible Endowment Fund. I
ought perhaps to add that, with
the approval of the Court, credit
has been taken for a receipt in the
year just ended for a sum of
\$24,222 in respect of Government
subsidy and \$7,000 in respect of
Government endowment, which
are actually payable in December
and which figure for the moment
in table V under the heading
"Sundry Debtors."

Buildings and Equipment.

Our buildings and equipment
are now free of all debt and the
sum they have cost us is shown
in table II (a)—a table which it
is not intended to reproduce in
future years. The total sum so
expended is \$1,539,150.96. The
whole of this expenditure was
incurred prior to the 31st August
1920 and our capital account may
now be regarded as closed, save
so far as special benefactions—of
which the Ho Tung Workshop
Fund of \$100,000 is typical—may
be received for the purpose. Our
Auditors once more draw atten-
tion to the fact that no value has
been placed on our land and on
machinery presented to us and
no allowance has been made for
depreciation. Our land has been
valued in the Calendar at \$175,297
and the Engineering plant pre-
sented to us has been valued on
a pre-war basis at \$200,000. If
to the sum so arrived at there be
added the sums spent this year
on the equipment of the medical
schools out of the capital funds
available for the purpose (see
tables XII, XIII and XIV) a total
is reached of practically one and
three quarter million dollars,
which may be taken as the
original value of our entire plant.
That no depreciation has been
written off is justified in the first
place by the fact that we are not
a trading concern and that the
saleable value of our property at
any given moment—even assum-
ing that that value could be ascer-
tained—is of no practical im-
portance; but even more impor-
tant is the fact that from the point
of view of replacement value our
plant is far from having de-
teriorated. Owing to the general
rise in prices, and in particular
in building prices, there need be
no hesitation in estimating the
replacement value of our property
at this moment on a conservativebasis at not less than \$2,500,000.
For further development we still
have available out of the original
benefactions an approximate sum
of \$40,000 for the equipment of
the medical schools, and the Ho
Tung Workshop Fund of \$100,000
of which \$25,000 has already been
paid, for the building and equip-
ment of a workshop. For the
guidance of would be donors it
may be stated that amongst our
most pressing needs in the near
future will be additional quarters
for the staff and hostels com-
ing the construction of adequate en-
gineering buildings on a suitable
site. In the more distant future
it may be hoped that the gift of
separate library buildings of an
adequate character will set free
for teaching purposes the rooms
in the main building at present
occupied by the library.

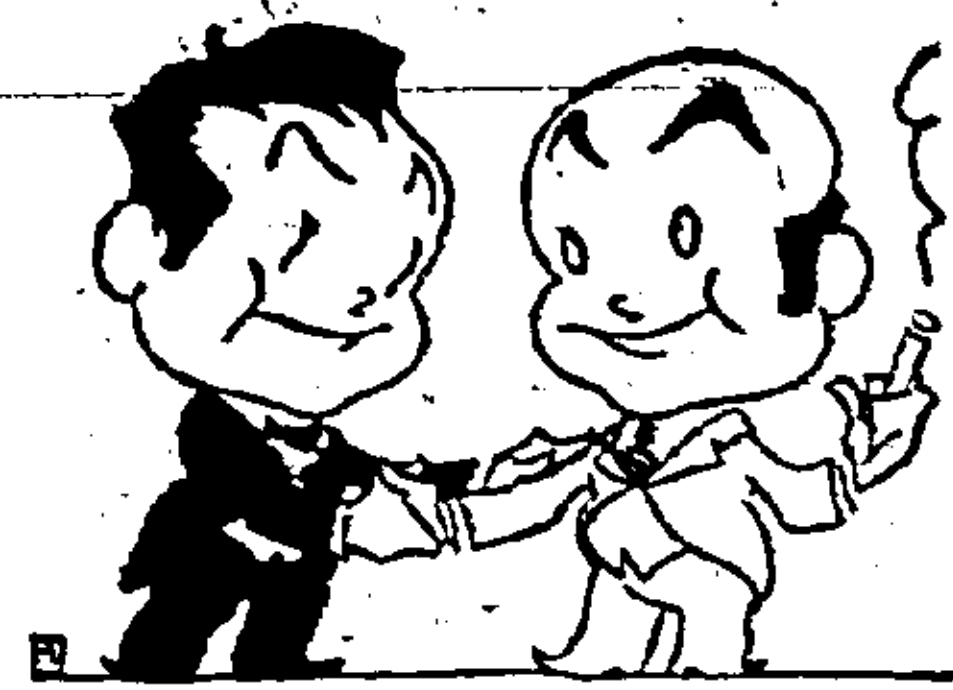
Endowment.

Our general endowment fund is
shown in tables III and IV, com-
pleted, as regards the Loke Yew
Loan Fund, by table XI dealing
with the Loke Yew Sinking Fund.
The original present value of the
Loke Yew Fund on a 6 per cent.
basis was slightly in excess of
\$350,000, and as our Sinking Fund
is calculated at the same interest
rate to replace the entire sum of
\$500,000 when the loan becomes
due for repayment, the present
value of the loan and Sinking
Fund at any given moment ex-
ceeds the sum of \$500,000 by not
less than three-tenths of the
accumulated Sinking Fund. The
Sterling Endowment fund consists
of the original gift of \$30,000
from Messrs. John Swire & Sons
Ltd., secured by debentures of the
Taikoo company. Its dollar value
—originally \$300,000—varies with
the rate of exchange and at the
moment of writing is somewhat in
excess of \$200,000. It will be
seen that our entire Endowment,
represented by specific invest-
ments, exceeds \$2,500,000. Pro-
mises already received in respect
of sums payable by instalments
represent, as appears from table
III, a further sum of \$135,000.

Final Accounts 1920-1921.

I return to the final accounts
for the 1920-1921 shown in tables
I and II. For reasons already
stated, the surplus on the year's
working shown in table I is with-
out practical interest, being
wholly due to the inclusion in the
accounts of a sum taken from the
special Government grant, which
has proved needlessly large in
view of the additional Government
assistance of a more permanent
character since received. What
is of more practical importance
is a comparison between the
estimate of income, and more par-
ticularly of expenditure, put for-
ward a year ago with the actual
results as now appearing. The
estimate of expenditure for the
year was \$114,435, as against
which there has been actual ex-
penditure of \$226,036.31, or an
excess over the estimate of
\$111,601.31. Such excess, which
is almost entirely explained by an
excess of \$10,431.05 on the item
"passages and travelling ex-
penses" is more than covered by
the excess over estimate of fees
\$9,746.21, together with the in-
creased income of \$2,132.55 re-
ceived from our sterling invest-
ments, due entirely to the fall in
exchange which has the effect at
the same time of increasing our
passage charges. The excess over
estimate of the item "Passages
and Travelling expenses" is, how-
ever, mostly one of form. As
stated in my recent Budget Note,
we decided, in view of the large
surplus available, to bring into
the accounts now submitted the
travelling expenses of new staff
and of members of the staff re-
turning from leave which accord-
ing to the more ordinary practice
would have appeared in the next
accounts. The only other item
under which the estimates have
been markedly exceeded is that
of Maintenance and Repair of
University buildings, where there
has been an expenditure of
\$10,315.42 against the estimate of
\$4,000. A portion of this excess
is due to the putting of the Vice-
Chancellor's house into thorough
repair; but the policy of consid-
erably increased expenditure on
Maintenance as our buildings
grow older is one which has
already been submitted to, and
approved by the Court. It was
hoped to include in the same item
the recent renovation of two of
the Hostels, but the bills had not
been received when the accounts
were drawn up.

Increased Receipts.

On the receipt side, in addition
to increased fees and the increas-
ed return of our sterling invest-
ments already alluded to, the
return of our silver investments
has been somewhat increased by
re-investment of some of our
funds at a higher rate of interest.

"—a REAL cigarette!"

Light up
a Chesterfield—
draw deep—
taste those fine
Turkish and
American tobaccos—
You'll say

They Satisfy

It's the blend
that does it—
and you can't get
"Satisfy"
anywhere except
in Chesterfields.Chesterfield
CIGARETTES

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

The Hongkong Government En-
dowment Fund figures at \$28,000
and the Government annual grant
at \$33,233, neither of which sums
was provided for in the original
estimates. Power Station earn-
ings fall short of the estimate by
\$683, but this is more than offset
by a reduction in the cost of elec-
tric lighting of \$310. Hostel pro-
fits are also less than the estimates
by \$921.Of the Expenditure side, more
fully developed in Table II, there
is an excess over estimate of
\$1,433 on the salary of the Vice-
Chancellor drawing salary from a
date prior to that provided for in
the estimates. An excess of
\$1,249 in respect of Fire Insurance
is wholly due to charging the
balance of premia unexpired on
the 31st August, 1920, for which
credit was taken in last year's
Balance Sheet—a policy now aban-
doned. An excess of \$420 on
telephones is due to the fact that
the item is paid in sterling and that
exchange has fallen. The holding
of two congregations accounts for
an excess of \$794 on the item
"Degree Day and entertainments."
There is a saving on the item
"Loss on tuition fees, Hongkong
Government students," of \$630
owing to the Government having
undertaken to pay the full fees of
such students as from the middle
of the year and of \$1,375 "Straits
and King Edward Students" owing
to the fall in exchange. Under
the heading "Teaching" there are
small economies under most items;
an exception is that of salaries in
the Arts Faculty (abstract F)
where an increase of \$3,120 is
shown, due to an increase in the
salary of the Professor of Econo-
mics and to the inclusion of a
year's arrears of the salary of the
lecturer on accounting. Under
"miscellaneous services" there is
an excess over estimate of \$920 forexaminers' fees for local examina-
tions, due to the decision not to
accept the recommendation of the
recent commission, under which
members of the University staff
would have been required to
examine for the local examinations
"without fees. Under the heading
"library" there is a regrettable
saving of \$1,295 on Maintenance,
books and periodicals.The results of the year are
some \$30,000 better than I anti-
cipated in my recent Budget Note.
As regards \$6,000 this is due to
the carrying over till the next
accounts of the Hostel repairs;
and there I may observe that the
number of students entered for
the new term is such that the
carrying forward of the sum in
question need not upset our bud-
getary estimates. A further sum
of \$4,460 is due to our receiving
interest on our Shanghai Muni-
cipal Council Debentures at an
earlier date than we had anticipat-
ed. The balance of the difference
can only be explained by the fact
that our accounting staff has not
hitherto been expected to prepare
forecasts of the year's results
prior to the actual submission of
the accounts. The result should
be that we ought to be in a posi-
tion next year to give effect, with-
out undue stress, to such modest
schemes as I outlined in my recent
Budget Note.

Miscellaneous Accounts.

The remaining tables submitted
are of a miscellaneous character;
table VI, balance on current ac-
count on 31st August, 1921, is
introduced for the purpose of
showing in future years the effect
of each year's working on our
credit balance; Table VII, Reserve
for bad and doubtful debts, is
similarly intended for the future.
Tables VIII, IX and X call for no
comment. Tables XII, XIII and
XIV show the accounts of ourthree Medical schools properly
separated, although they are in
fact still served by a single,
though separate, banking account.
The total invested fund of \$33,000
is represented by mortgages ad-
ditional to those shown in our
Endowment Fund. Scholarship
funds are similarly shown sepa-
rately in tables XV and XVI.As already stated, the Balance
Sheet is included for this year at
the request of our Auditors. I
would only guard myself against
the suggestion that the Assets
there shown are available to meet
indiscriminately the liabilities,
shown on the other side of the
account. It is indeed to combat
any such view, which would be
partially in accord with past
practice, that the accounts have
been split up into separate tables.
If I have dwelt at almost need-
less length on certain aspects of
the accounts, it is because a clear
financial statement is a necessary
preliminary to any appeal to the
public for further assistance, and
this purpose should be even better
served when, in the future, we
have the year's accounts clearly
stated free from confusion with
the past. That our past accounts,
although in some confusion, were
open to no grave criticism suf-
ficiently appears from the fact
that they have served as a basis
for the present statement. The
new form of accounts should
materially facilitate the work of
our accounting staff and should
render it possible for them to be
transferred to new kinds of work
ever necessary without confusion.
I ought not to conclude the state-
ment without some testimony to
the advantage we have obtained
from having at our disposal the
services of a Finance Committee
composed of practical business-
men deeply interested in the Uni-
versity's affairs.

NOTICE

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OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, COUGHS, COLDS, ETC.,
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COLONIAL DISPENSARY

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SOLE AGENT,
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
HONGKONG.

LONG LACE VEIL IS INDISPENSABLE.



By Marian Hale.

The long lace veil draped upon the hat is the insistent note in head-gear. The decoration is developed in many ways according to the shape of the hat. Some of the veils occasionally are worn over the face—but the real *raison d'être* or excuse of being is for ornament, not use. The longer the veil the more style it has. The hat of black velvet is turned up in the back and the heavy black lace is draped across the back, falling to the waist. The gown is of black velvet straight lined with long undersleeves of white crepe ornamented in black beads.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE'S SECURITY.

Paris, Jan. 9. A French semi-official message from Cannes dealing with the Anglo-French conversations on the guarantee question says it is understood that the negotiations have chiefly in mind the realisation of an agreement mutually guaranteeing against unprovoked German aggression. It is believed the two Powers would undertake to lend to one another military, naval and aerial assistance to the minimum which has not yet been determined. France making her effort on land and Britain on sea. Belgium will apparently be asked to join the agreement. The message says that with the assurance of the assistance of the British fleet France would be able to adapt her naval building programme to the new conditions. The message further suggests that a related plan is being considered for a treaty signed by all the Powers in Europe engaging to abstain from aggression against their neighbours, but owing to its complexity it may be impossible to finally conclude agreements at the present sitting.

Well-Nigh Everlasting Peace.

The idea born at the Cannes Conference of reshaping the Entente Cordiale on the basis of a formal defensive pact is received everywhere with great favour, as heralding will nigh everlasting peace in Europe.

A delegation from the British Legion has arrived at Nantes on a visit to French comrades, which was the occasion of a great manifestation of Franco-British mutual goodwill and sympathy. In his speech the British Major Dudley Taylor, President of the Inter-Allied Federation, stated that no cloud must ever overhang Franco-British friendship. The British people will stand by their ally in any circumstances. Telegrams urging the conclusion of the alliance were sent to M. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George.—Hares.

RUSSIA AND MONGOLIA.

London, Jan. 9. It is reported from Moscow via Riga that a Russo-Mongolian agreement has been concluded. The parties agree to mutual recognition and undertake not to tolerate the presence of organisations hostile to the other. They also guarantee most favored nation treatment and a trade agreement will shortly be concluded. The Bolsheviks are hoping to secure large quantities of food from Mongolia.

SOUTH AFRICAN LABOUR DISPUTE.

Johannesburg, Jan. 9. The Industrial Federation has declared a strike commencing from the 9th inst. This means an extension of the coal mine strike to the goldmines, Victoria Fall power station and town engineering shops. It is believed the ballot resulted in a 10 to 1 majority in favour of a strike.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

Berlin, Jan. 9. The Cabinet has decided to accept the Supreme Council's invitation to send a delegation to Paris.

A BIG ESTATE.

London, Jan. 9. The late Mr. Alfred Crewdson left £391,000. Mr. Crewdson died in October last. He was the former head of Messrs. Horrocks.

ROYAL DUTCH DIVIDEND.

Amsterdam, Jan. 9. The Royal Dutch Petroleum Company has decided to declare a dividend of 150 florins per share and fifteen florins per sub-share, on account of the prospective dividend of 1921.

LYING WITNESSES.

Sentence On Constable Confirmed.

At the request of Mr. C. A. S. Russ, Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday reheard a case in which a Chinese police constable had recently been sentenced to six weeks' hard labour for possession of three small sticks of ginseng, a silver dollar, a pair of socks and a pair of scissors reasonably believed to have been stolen.

The evidence of the prosecution showed that Detective Sergeant Fallon saw the accused, who was on searching duty, talking to a Chinese woman. The latter left the wharf as soon as she saw the Sergeant. On the order of Sergeant Fallon, defendant produced the socks and the dollar from the pocket of his trousers, and at the same time he discarded a pair of scissors and the ginseng, which were subsequently recovered by the Sergeant. Defendant's story was that the articles mentioned in the charge had been presented to him by his wife's uncle, whom he met whilst searching the steamer Tai Lee.

Yesterday, Mr. Russ, solicitor for the prisoner, produced two witnesses who claimed to have been on the Tai Lee when the defendant received the ginseng, etc., from his wife's uncle. Another witness averred that he was present when defendant obtained the pair of scissors in a shop in Upper Lascar Row kept by defendant's uncle.

Mr. Russ submitted that the evidence did not show that any one had been robbed. The only evidence against the prisoner, Mr. Russ said, was his rather hurried statement made at the time of his arrest and his attitude, which might have been a bit inconsistent with his innocence; but against these two points there was the evidence of so many witnesses who had sworn that the prisoner was innocent. He quite appreciated the necessity of keeping the Police Force free of crimes, but if the prisoner was innocent the conviction would certainly blight his career.

Confirming the sentence, the Magistrate said he had no doubt that defendant was guilty and that Mr. Russ's witnesses were lying.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

Sunday Night at Theatre Royal.

A most excellent performance, organised by Major G. C. Wainwright, R.A.M.C., was given in the Theatre on Sunday evening by the Band of H.M.S. Hawkins, under Bandmaster Mr. E. J. M. Watson, R.N. Owing to lack of available dates, the performance had to take place on Sunday and therefore the attendance was very small, but those present were most enthusiastic, so much so that two encores had to be given.

The programme opened with Gamme's well-known march "Lorraine," rendered in thoroughly crisp and spirited style. This was followed by the overture "Raymond," played with great feeling. Schubert's beautiful unfinished symphony (1st movement) came next. This is a most difficult piece, and both conductor and band are to be congratulated on a remarkably effective execution, the string work specially being very pleasing.

A short interval was followed by the fascinating melodies of Luigini's ever popular "Ballet Egyptian." Next, "I Pagliacci" was given with great effect of light and shade. Two pieces from Coleridge-Taylor's "Petite Suite de Concert" followed—"La Caprice de Naxos" and "Demande et Repose," both charming examples of that subtle composer's orchestration and harmonisation. Both were rendered equally well and an encore was called for and given.

The concert wound up with Edward German's evergreen and melodious "Merrie England." Mr. Watson and his band are to be heartily congratulated on a really delightful performance—good in every detail. As no concert of this kind has been given in the theatre for years, it is sincerely hoped that the Hawkins orchestra will be able to repeat their splendid performance before long, and that a suitable day and hour may be selected that will suit all true lovers of good music in Hongkong.

MILITARY CROSSES GO A-BEGGING.

There are 1,400 Military Crosses which the War Office is unable to distribute on account of the failure of officers and men to whom they were awarded to keep the authorities informed as to their changes of address.

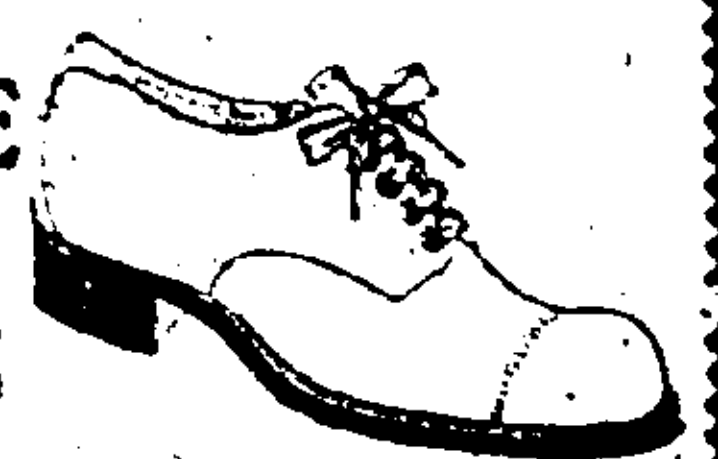
NOTICE

LANE, CRAWFORD
& CO.

ARE SELLING THEIR ENTIRE
STOCK OF BOOTS AND
SHOES AT ENORMOUS
REDUCTIONS.

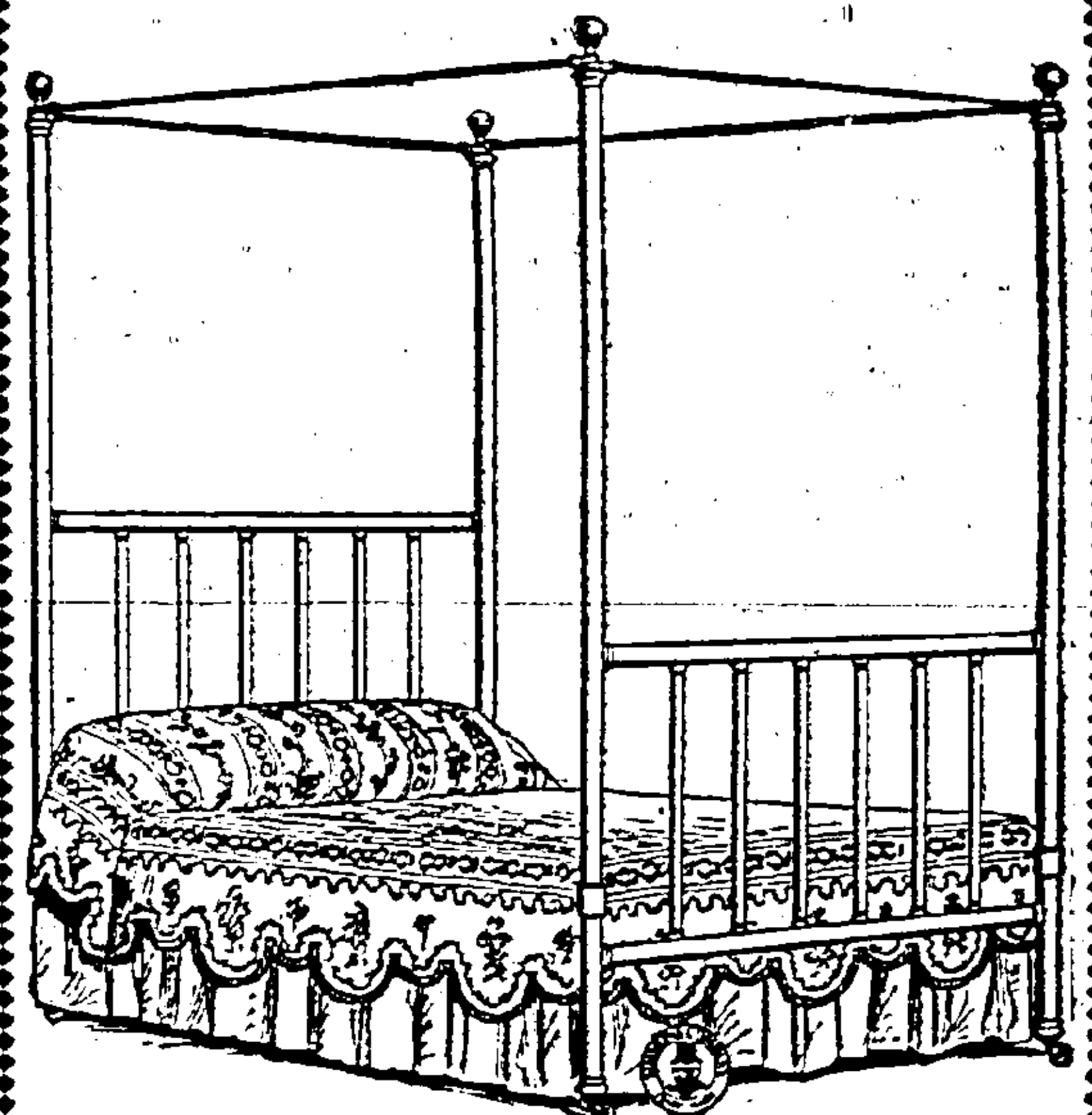
BROWN BOOTS.	ALL SIZES	\$19.50
BLACK BOOTS	" "	18.50
BROWN SHOES	" "	18.50
BLACK SHOES	" "	17.50
A HEAVY BROWN BOOT SUITABLE FOR SHOOTING OR HEAVY WORK \$15.00		

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Have just received a large consignment of the
newest styles in English & French BRASS &
ENAMEL BEDSTEADS & COTS. These articles
are of the best quality at the lowest prices



PRICES OF BEDSTEADS FROM:--

\$29.50 to \$1,000.00 each

COTS \$29.50 to \$57.50 each

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HONGKONG

C.E. MEN'S SOCIETY.

The following is the programme of the concert to be given to-night at St. John's Cathedral Hall under the auspices of the Church of England Men's Society:

Quartette, Messrs. Best, Haywood, Middleton and Haggah.
Instrumental Trio, (a) At Evening (John Bach), (b) Minuet (Harry Ore), Misses Vyrie, Ruby and Rosebud Young.
Violin, Cello and Double Bass from Violin Concerto 2nd Movement (Tchaikovsky), Mr. Van Tack Tra Kraman.
Pianoforte, (a) Preludes Nos. 1, 4, 7, 12, 20, and 22, (b) Scherzo, C-Minor (Chopin), Mr. Harry Ore.
Violon, (a) Tempo di Menuetto (Paganini-Brezler), (b) Nocturne No. 1, (Fr. Chopin), Mr. Van Tack Tra Kraman.
Duet, (a) Slavonic dance (Dvorak), (b) Norwegian dance

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
CONDITIONS IN THE NORTH.

Shanghai, Jan. 9. The Defence Commissioner wires Peking urging a statement of policy and notifying the Central Government that the local situation is approaching a crisis, with the student and mercantile bodies planning demonstrations and possibly influencing the police to join.

Four warships left here on Saturday and are now at Shiliwen, twenty li above Chinkiang, an important salt transshipment centre.

(Greig), Miss Vyrie Young and Mr. Harry Ore.
Quartette, Messrs. Best, Haywood, Middleton and Haggah.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—For British establishment in Shanghai lady of refinement to learn new system of scalp and face treatment. Knowledge of hairdressing essential.—Reply to Vancouver Lodge, Shanghai.

WANTED.—Immediately an experienced stenographer to work in American Bank. Apply stating age and experience, Box No. 645 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—Employment by a lady as Masseuse. Good reference.—Apply Miss N. Buhria c/o Carlton Hotel.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—British family in Kowloon has large furnished room to let, with board. Suitable for 1 or 2 bachelors.—Apply Box No. 641 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A NEW CLASS for "BEGINNERS" will commence on Monday, 16th January, 1922, if sufficient support be forthcoming.

Applicants for enrolment and enquiries regarding hours of School, Fees, etc., should be made to the undersigned as early as possible.

By Order,

D. K. SLAIR,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1922.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

(British Section).

TENDERS for the supply of Liquors and Refreshments on four Express and two Slow Through Trains running between Kowloon and Canton and vice versa.

It is hereby notified that sealed tenders which should be clearly marked "Tender for Supply of Liquors and Refreshments on Through Trains" will be received at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon, and at the Office of the Managing Director at Tai Sha Tau until noon of Saturday, January 21st, 1922.

Forms of Tender and full particulars may be obtained at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon or the Head Office of the Chinese Section at Tai Sha Tau.

The Railway does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager, British Section.
WEN TEH CHANG, Managing Director, Chinese Section.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1922.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday the 11th Jan., 1922 commencing at 11 a.m. at their sales-rooms, Duddell Street

A Quantity Proprietary Medicine (Burroughs Wellcome & Co. Allen and Hanbury Stearns and others) "in good condition"

Also A Line of Toilet Soaps of various well known makes Terms: Cash on delivery LAMBERT BROS. Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday, the 16th Jan., 1922 commencing at 2.45 p.m. in the yard at the back of No. 52 Nathan Road, Kowloon

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture Comprising:—Dining table, overmantels, Harstead, Chesterfield Sofa and armchairs, Dressing tables, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, etc., etc. Glassware and Crockery Electric fans and fittings

Also A Quantity of Manx wool in Heather, Grey and Brown mixtures On view on day of sale. Terms: Cash on delivery LAMBERT BROS. Auctioneers.

G. R. NOTICE.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS.

It is hereby notified that owing to alterations to the supply mains to Kowloon Peninsula, water in the distributing mains will be cut off between the hours of 8 p.m. on Thursday, 13th instant, and 6 a.m. on Friday, 13th instant.

T. L. PERKINS,

Water Authority.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, Hongkong, 9th January, 1922.

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE.

A small number of articles left behind in Ladies' Cloak Room on night of St. George's Ball have been returned to Mr. Thayer, Honorary Secretary of the Society, and may be obtained by the owners on application to him c/o Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO. LTD. beg to announce that they must vacate their present premises on January 14th.

They have obtained temporary premises at 5, Beaconsfield Arcade (Opposite City Hall), and will open there on Monday, 10th January.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MEN'S SOCIETY.

Opening of 1922 Session.

The first meeting of the 1922 session of the Church of England Men's Society will be held in the Cathedral Hall on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 9.15 p.m.

Mr. Temple P. M. Bevan, M.C., has kindly arranged an excellent programme of vocal and instrumental numbers.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED. SILIMPOPO COAL.

The undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPOPO COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 24 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD.

Agents,

The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer "KEEMUN."

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 10th January.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th Jan. will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 30th Jan., or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents,

Hongkong, 10th Jan., 1921.

NOTICE.

Joseph Bros.

Notice is hereby given that in consequence of ill health I have closed the office formerly carried on by me at 6, Des Voeux Road Central under the style or firm name of Joseph Bros. All communications and correspondence regarding the firm should be addressed to me c/o The Hongkong Hotel until further notice.

EDWARD M. JOSEPH, Hongkong, 31st Dec. 1921.

FOR HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

For the purpose of the Haiphong and Hoihow, the following passenger member is appointed:

(Capt. Charles E. Page), M.B.E. (1914), M.C. (1918), M.B.E. (1919), M.C. (1920), M.B.E. (1921), M.C. (1922), M.B.E. (1923), M.C. (1924), M.B.E. (1925), M.C. (1926), M.B.E. (1927), M.C. (1928), M.B.E. (1929), M.C. (1930), M.B.E. (1931), M.C. (1932), M.B.E. (1933), M.C. (1934), M.B.E. (1935), M.C. (1936), M.B.E. (1937), M.C. (1938), M.B.E. (1939), M.C. (1940), M.B.E. (1941), M.C. (1942), M.B.E. (1943), M.C. (1944), M.B.E. (1945), M.C. (1946), M.B.E. (1947), M.C. (1948), M.B.E. (1949), M.C. (1950), M.B.E. (1951), M.C. (1952), M.B.E. (1953), M.C. (1954), M.B.E. (1955), M.C. (1956), M.B.E. (1957), M.C. (1958), M.B.E. (1959), M.C. (1960), M.B.E. (1961), M.C. (1962), M.B.E. (1963), M.C. (1964), M.B.E. (1965), M.C. (1966), M.B.E. (1967), M.C. (1968), M.B.E. (1969), M.C. (1970), M.B.E. (1971), M.C. (1972), M.B.E. (1973), M.C. (1974), M.B.E. (1975), M.C. (1976), M.B.E. (1977), M.C. (1978), M.B.E. (1979), M.C. (1980), M.B.E. (1981), M.C. (1982), M.B.E. (1983), M.C. (1984), M.B.E. (1985), M.C. (1986), M.B.E. (1987), M.C. (1988), M.B.E. (1989), M.C. (1990), M.B.E. (1991), M.C. (1992), M.B.E. (1993), M.C. (1994), M.B.E. (1995), M.C. (1996), M.B.E. (1997), M.C. (1998), M.B.E. (1999), M.C. (2000), M.B.E. (2001), M.C. (2002), M.B.E. (2003), M.C. (2004), M.B.E. (2005), M.C. (2006), M.B.E. (2007), M.C. (2008), M.B.E. (2009), M.C. (2010), M.B.E. (2011), M.C. (2012), M.B.E. (2013), M.C. (2014), M.B.E. (2015), M.C. (2016), M.B.E. (2017), M.C. (2018), M.B.E. (2019), M.C. (2020), M.B.E. (2021), M.C. (2022), M.B.E. (2023), M.C. (2024), M.B.E. (2025), M.C. (2026), M.B.E. (2027), M.C. (2028), M.B.E. (2029), M.C. (2030), M.B.E. (2031), M.C. (2032), M.B.E. (2033), M.C. (2034), M.B.E. (2035), M.C. (2036), M.B.E. (2037), M.C. (2038), M.B.E. (2039), M.C. (2040), M.B.E. (2041), M.C. (2042), M.B.E. (2043), M.C. (2044), M.B.E. (2045), M.C. (2046), M.B.E. (2047), M.C. (2048), M.B.E. (2049), M.C. (2050), M.B.E. (2051), M.C. (2052), M.B.E. (2053), M.C. (2054), M.B.E. (2055), M.C. (2056), M.B.E. (2057), M.C. (2058), M.B.E. (2059), M.C. (2060), M.B.E. (2061), M.C. (2062), M.B.E. (2063), M.C. (2064), M.B.E. (2065), M.C. (2066), M.B.E. (2067), M.C. (2068), M.B.E. (2069), M.C. (2070), M.B.E. (2071), M.C. (2072), M.B.E. (2073), M.C. (2074), M.B.E. (2075), M.C. (2076), M.B.E. (2077), M.C. (2078), M.B.E. (2079), M.C. (2080), M.B.E. (2081), M.C. (2082), M.B.E. (2083), M.C. (2084), M.B.E. (2085), M.C. (2086), M.B.E. (2087), M.C. (2088), M.B.E. (2089), M.C. (2090), M.B.E. (2091), M.C. (2092), M.B.E. (2093), M.C. (2094), M.B.E. (2095), M.C. (2096), M.B.E. (2097), M.C. (2098), M.B.E. (2099), M.C. (2100), M.B.E. (2101), M.C. (2102), M.B.E. (2103), M.C. (2104), M.B.E. (2105), M.C. (2106), M.B.E. (2107), M.C. (2108), M.B.E. (2109), M.C. (2110), M.B.E. (2111), M.C. (2112), M.B.E. (2113), M.C. (2114), M.B.E. (2115), M.C. (2116), M.B.E. (2117), M.C. (2118), M.B.E. (2119), M.C. (2120), M.B.E. (2121), M.C. (2122), M.B.E. (2123), M.C. (2124), M.B.E. (2125), M.C. (2126), M.B.E. (2127), M.C. (2128), M.B.E. (2129), M.C. (2130), M.B.E. (2131), M.C. (2132), M.B.E. (2133), M.C. (2134), M.B.E. (2135), M.C. (2136), M.B.E. (2137), M.C. (2138), M.B.E. (2139), M.C. (2140), M.B.E. (2141), M.C. (2142), M.B.E. (2143), M.C. (2144), M.B.E. (2145), M.C. (2146), M.B.E. (2147), M.C. (2148), M.B.E. (2149), M.C. (2150), M.B.E. (2151), M.C. (2152), M.B.E. (2153), M.C. (2154), M.B.E. (2155), M.C. (2156), M.B.E. (2157), M.C. (2158), M.B.E. (2159), M.C. (2160), M.B.E. (2161), M.C. (2162), M.B.E. (2163), M.C. (2164), M.B.E. (2165), M.C. (2166), M.B.E. (2167), M.C. (2168), M.B.E. (2169), M.C. (2170), M.B.E. (2171), M.C. (2172), M.B.E. (2173), M.C. (2174), M.B.E. (2175), M.C. (2176), M.B.E. (2177), M.C. (2178), M.B.E. (2179), M.C. (2180), M.B.E. (2181), M.C. (2182), M.B.E. (2183), M.C. (2184), M.B.E. (2185), M.C. (2186), M.B.E. (2187), M.C. (2188), M.B.E. (2189), M.C. (2190), M.B.E. (2191), M.C. (2192), M.B.E. (2193), M.C. (2194), M.B.E. (2195), M.C. (2196), M.B.E. (2197), M.C. (2198), M.B.E. (2199), M.C. (2200), M.B.E. (2201), M.C. (2202), M.B.E. (2203), M.C. (2204), M.B.E. (2205), M.C. (2206), M.B.E. (2207), M.C. (2208), M.B.E. (2209), M.C. (2210), M.B.E. (2211), M.C. (2212), M.B.E. (2213), M.C. (2214), M.B.E. (2215), M.C. (2216), M.B.E. (2217), M.C. (2218), M.B.E. (2219), M.C. (2220), M.B.E. (2221), M.C. (2222), M.B.E. (2223), M.C. (2224), M.B.E. (2225), M.C. (2226), M.B.E. (2227), M.C. (2228), M.B.E. (2229), M.C. (2230), M.B.E. (2231), M.C. (2232), M.B.E. (2233), M.C. (2234), M.B.E. (2235), M.C. (2236), M.B.E. (2237), M.C. (2238), M.B.E. (2239), M.C. (2240), M.B.E. (2241), M.C. (2242), M.B.E. (2243), M.C. (2244), M.B.E. (2245), M.C. (2246), M.B.E. (2247), M.C. (2248), M.B.E. (2249), M.C. (2250), M.B.E. (2251), M.C. (2252), M.B.E. (2253), M.C. (2254), M.B.E. (2255), M.C. (2256), M.B.E. (2257), M.C. (2258), M.B.E. (2259), M.C. (2260), M.B.E. (2261), M.C. (2262), M.B.E. (2263), M.C. (2264), M.B.E. (2265), M.C. (2266), M.B.E. (2267), M.C. (2268), M.B.E. (2269), M.C. 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(2625), M.C. (2626), M.B.E. (2627), M.C. (2628), M.B.E. (2629), M.C. (2630), M.B.E. (2631), M.C. (2632), M.B.E. (2633), M.C. (2634), M.B.E. (2635), M.C. (2636), M.B.E. (2637), M.C. (2638), M.B.E. (2639), M.C. (2640), M.B.E. (2641), M.C. (2642), M.B.E. (2643), M.C. (2644), M.B.E. (2645), M.C. (2646), M.B.E. (2647), M.C. (2648), M.B.E. (2649), M.C. (2650), M.B.E. (2651), M.C. (2652), M.B.E. (2653), M.C. (2654), M.B.E. (2655), M.C. (2656), M.B.E. (2657), M.C. (2658), M.B.E. (2659), M.C. (2660), M.B.E. (2661), M.C. (2662), M.B.E. (2663), M.C. (2664), M.B.E. (2665), M.C. (2666), M.B.E. (2667), M.C. (2668), M.B.E. (2669), M.C. (2670), M.B.E. (2671), M.C. (2672), M.B.E. (2673), M.C. (2674), M.B.E. (2675), M.C. (2676), M.B.E. (2677), M.C. (2678), M.B.E. (2679), M.C. (2680), M.B.E. (2681), M.C. (2682), M.B.E. (2683), M.C. (2684), M.B.E. (2685), M.C. (2686), M.B.E. (2687), M.C. (2688), M.B.E. (2689), M.C. (2690), M.B.E. (2691), M.C. (2692), M.B.E. (2693), M.C. (2694), M.B.E. (2695), M.C. (2696), M.B.E. (2697), M.C. (2698), M.B.E. (2699), M.C. (2700), M.B.E. (2701), M.C. (2702), M.B.E. (2703), M.C. (2704), M.B.E. (2705), M.C. (2706), M.B.E. (2707), M.C. (2708), M.B.E. (2709), M.C. (2710), M.B.E. (2711), M.C. (2712), M.B.E. (2713), M.C. (2714), M.B.E. (2715), M.C. (2716), M.B.E. (2717), M.C. (2718), M.B.E. (2719), M.C. (2720), M.B.E. (2721), M.C. (2722), M.B.E. (2723), M.C. (2724), M.B.E. (2725), M.C. (2726), M.B.E. (2727), M.C. (2728), M.B.E. (2729), M.C. (2730), M.B.E. (2731), M.C. (2732), M.B.E. (2733), M.C. (2734), M.B.E. (2735), M.C. (2736), M.B.E. (2737), M.C. (2738), M.B.E. (2739), M.C. (2740), M.B.E. (2741), M.C. (2742), M.B.E. (2743), M.C. (2744), M.B.E. (2745), M.C. (2746), M.B.E. (2747), M.C. (2748), M.B.E. (2749), M.C. (2750), M.B.E. (2751), M.C. (2752), M.B.E. (2753), M.C. (2754), M.B.E. (2755), M.C. (2756), M.B.E. (2757), M.C. (2758), M.B.E. (2759), M.C. (2760), M.B.E. (2761), M.C. (2762), M.B.E. (2763), M.C. (2764), M.B.E. (2765), M.C. (2766), M.B.E. 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THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICE.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

HELENUS 10th Jan. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
TRUCER 17th Jan. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
CYCLOPS 31st Jan. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

EURYPYLUS 19th Jan. Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
NELEUS 1st Feb. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
ELPENOR 14th Feb. Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

PROTESILAUS 31st Jan. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
IXION 21st Feb. via Suez
TALTHYBIUS 14th Mar. via Suez

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

OANFA 10th January. via Suez
KEEMUN 10th February. via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

PYRRHUS 3rd Feb. for Shanghai & Japan
PYRRHUS 7th Mar. for Singapore & London
MENTOR 21st Mar. for Singapore & London

For Freight and Passage Rates and all Information Apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
AGENTS.THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
COPENHAGEN.

The M. S. "JAVA"

will be loading for Rotterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen and other
Scandinavian Ports, about 27th January, 1922.

Further Sailings:—

Ship	Expected on or about	Will leave for above ports on or about
M. S. "PERU"		10th February
S. S. "ARABIAN"	9th January	13th "
M. S. "ASIA"	20th "	7th "
S. S. "KINA"	27th "	4th March
M. S. "TONGKING"	15th Feb.	22nd "
M. S. "MALAYA"	1st March	7th April

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars please apply to—

MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1921.

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.
24 DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Agents in South China for:—

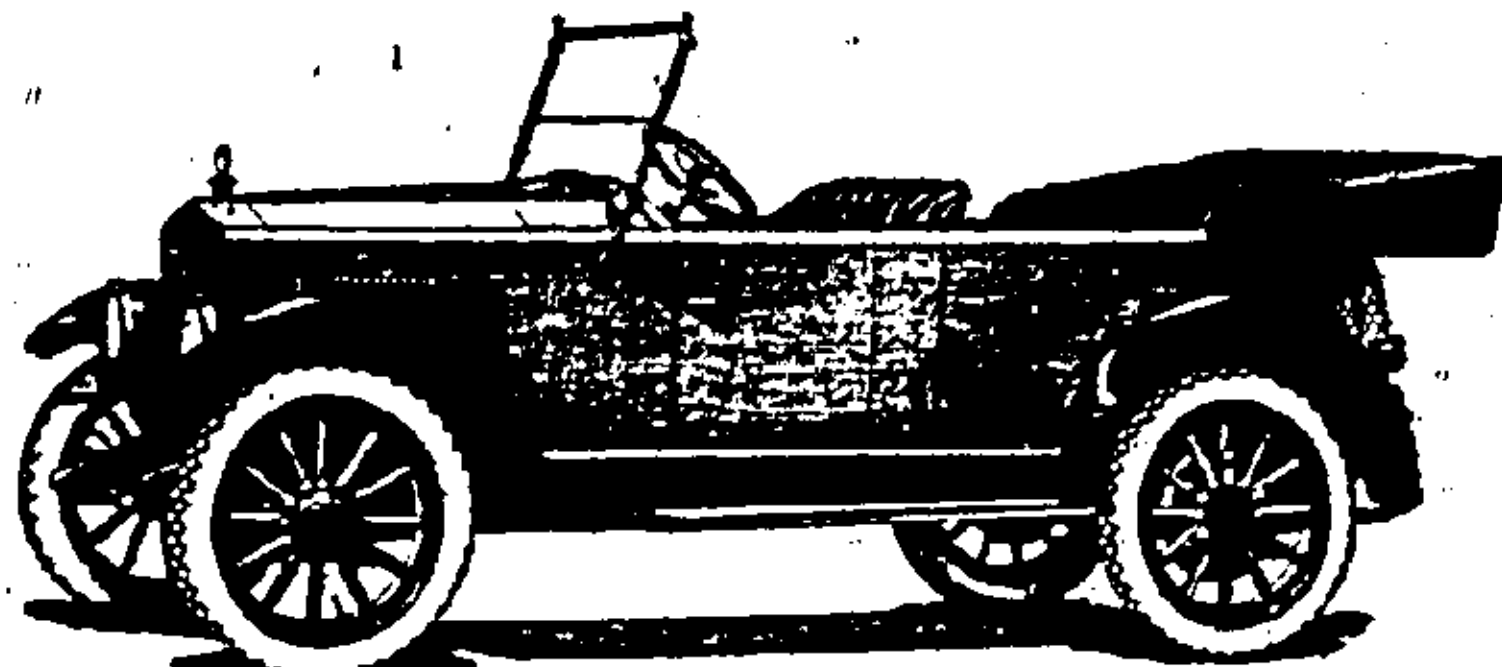
Locomobile, Mercer, Chandler, Cleveland,
Hudson, Essex, and Dodge Brothers Motor
Cars, Ace Motor Cycles and Dunlop Tyres.

American Cars.

American Management.

Capable and respectful chauffeurs.

Reasonable rates.

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IN HONGKONG AND KOWLOON.Head Office and
Garage:
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at 26 Nathan Rd.,
Kowloon.
Tel. K. 226.CARS AND
PASSENGERS
INSURED.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
From EUROPE & STRAITS.The Company's Steamship
"KITANO MARU."having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of Cargo are
hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at
their risk in the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon,
where each consignment will be
sorted out mark by mark and
delivery can be obtained as soon
as the Goods are landed.Optional Goods will be carried
on unless instructions are given
to the contrary before Noon To-
day.Goods not cleared by the 13th
Jan., 1922, will be subject to
rent.Damaged packages must be
left in the Godowns for examina-
tion by the Consignees' and the
Co's representatives at an ap-
pointed hour on Tuesday and Fri-
day. All claims must be presented
within ten days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date
they cannot be recognized. No
claims will be admitted after the
goods have left the Godowns.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th, January, 1922.

CONSIGNERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

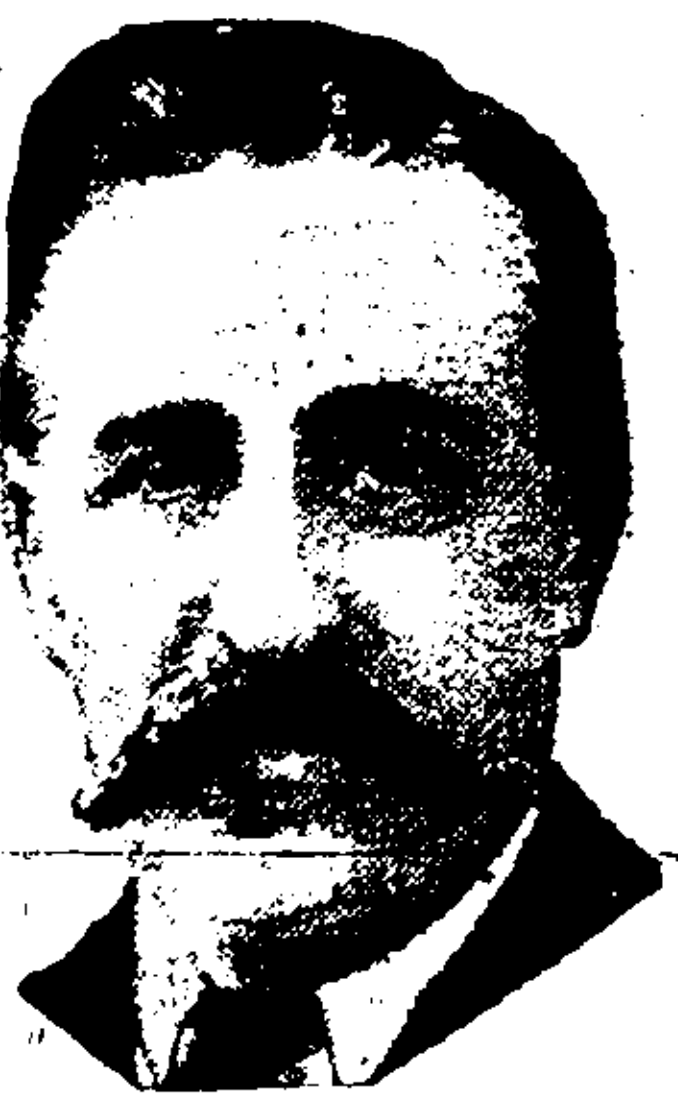
From SAN FRANCISCO via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI AND MANILA.The Steamship
"TAIYO MARU"The above named Steamer hav-
ing arrived on Sunday, the 8th
Jan., 1922, consignees of cargo
are hereby notified to present
their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and take immediate
delivery from alongside steamer
or the Company's Godown, where
all cargo impeding immediate
discharge will be landed at
consignee's risk.Storage will be assessed on
cargo remaining undelivered after
Monday, the 16th, January, 1922.
All broken, chafed and damag-
ed packages will be landed into
the Company's Godown, where
same will be examined on Mon-
day, the 16th, January 1922, at
10 a.m.No claims will be recognized
after goods have left the steamer
or Godown, and none will be
entertained if presented later
than three weeks after arrival of
steamer.No fire insurance whatever will
be effected.Y. TSUTSUMI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th, Jan., 1922.

SOLDIERS' FRIEND.

Miss Sarah Robinson, founder
of the Soldiers' Institute, Ports-
mouth, in 1874, has died at Burley,
New Forest, aged 87.

BART'S A BRITISH CARE.

"There is plenty of money in
the Old Country, and we felt that
it was not right to go begging in
another country," is the reason
two students of Bart's give for
abandoning their trip to New
York in search of support for the
hospital.Our Portrait is of Mr. E. F.
WHEELER, of 22, Regent Street,
Babey, Doncaster, England, who
writes:—"About two years ago I had a nasty
wound break out in my big toe. I had
it attended to by about three months,
but during that time it had spread to all
the toes, with the result that I had to
undergo an operation, but with no avail.
Then, after another operation, as it did
not get any better, I thought I would
give you 'Clarke's Blood Mixture' a trial.
After taking the first three bottles I could
walk better, and now after having nine
bottles the wound has quite healed, and
I am pleased to say I have not seen any
sign of it breaking out since."Sufferers from Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers,
Blisters, Swellings, Piles, Hemorrhoids,
Eczema, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Itchiness,
and all skin diseases, should be sure of
getting the true and genuine 'Clarke's Blood
Mixture' and not a cheap imitation. It is
the true cause of such troubles. 'Clarke's Blood
Mixture' quickly attacks, overcomes, and cures
the impurities that is why so many remarkable
recoveries stand to its credit. Pleasant to take,
and free from injurious ingredients.

Of all Dealers—see that you get

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"Everybody's Blood Purifier."

THE "GINGER FEAST."

Interesting Evidence in
Chinese Will Case.Mr. S. B. C. Ross, who until
recently acted as Secretary for
Chinese Affairs, was a witness
yesterday in the Supreme Court in
the long-drawn out Penang will
dispute, which was commenced
before the Chief Justice (Sir
William Rees Davies) early in
December and which promises to
continue for a few weeks more.Mr. Ross was one of several
expert witnesses called on behalf
of the plaintiff for the purpose
of giving evidence relating to
old Chinese customs. In reply
to counsel he stated that he had
twice acted as Secretary of
Chinese Affairs and had also
been District Officer in the New
Territories from 1905 to 1917.
He was compelled under the
Ordinance to administer Chinese
law and customs and had on several
occasions given evidence in Court.
From the will produced it appeared
to him clear that the testator
locked upon the boy Sui Gan as
his son. Mr. Ross considered the
system in Penang lax. His reason
for saying this was because the
Privy Council had found on the
custom of Penang that there could
be more than one 'kit fat'. He
suggested that the testator thought
that his concubine being young
might remarry or be bullied by the
kit fat and leave the house.According to Chinese custom if the
concubine remarried she could not
take away the child—the child
remained in the house. In Penang,
where they had no clan elders to
keep things in order, the mother
might take the child away. The
elders administered Chinese custom
in China. There was very little
control in Hongkong and still less
in Penang.

Spirit Worship.

Mr. Ross spoke of the worship-
ping of spirits. He said tablets
took the place of the living
parent and the feeling was
that the spirit resided in the
tablets. The spirit was a family
spirit. A spirit which did not be-
long to the family could not be
worshipped. The Chinese had
three permanent souls—one resid-
ing in the tablet, another in the
grave and the third in place of the
dead. The tablets and grave were
both worshipped. The only differ-
ence between a grave and the
tablets was that if a person did
not go to the grave then hedid not get pork. In the only
case he could remember where
an individual attempted to wor-
ship a tablet not his own the
man was kicked out and bamboozed.On every occasion of importance
to the family, the tablets were
worshipped. The New Year and
other festivals, birthdays and death
anniversaries, were the chief
occasions. He understood there
was a ceremony on reception of a
concubine by a kit fat. The kit fat
would not receive the bought son
of a concubine and allow him to
appear at funerals. The fact of
his appearing as a son at a funeral
showed he was a natural son.The same applied in regard to
death certificates. It would be
indecent for a chief mourner to
walk at a Chinese funeral. He must
have a supporter. It was im-
possible to believe that a bought
boy of a different surname should
act as chief mourner at a family
funeral. A mui tsai was sometimes
treated as half a daughter. This
gave her no legal position in the
family. She could not be resold
without the consent of her natural
parents. It was considered to be
disgraceful to allow a mui tsai to
become a prostitute. He thought
the master would be very likely to
deny the existence of the mui tsai.
This would certainly be the case in
Hongkong because of penal
consequences.

The Polite Way.

Mr. Ross was cross-examined at
considerable length by Mr. F. C.
Jenkin. He stated that the birth
of every Chinese male child was re-
ported to the family temple, where
the records were kept. The birth
was signified by the hanging up of
a lantern from which was hung a red
tag giving the name. The cere-
mony took place once a year and
was a village celebration.Mr. Jenkin: It is essential for
the admission of a male in the
clan?Mr. Ross: I don't think a name
can appear in the family register
unless the ceremony has taken
place.Once a year, Mr. Ross proceeded,
the family held a feast on a fixed
date to celebrate all children who
had been born into that family.
Until that took place the male was
not recognized by the clan.Mr. Jenkin: I put it to you that
it would be criminal for the kit fat,
a lady 71 years old, to go into
the box, as the will, and swear that
this boy Tai Gan is dead and that
plaintiff is an impostor?Mr. Ross: It would be an outrage
to her dead husband to do that.What are your reasons for saying
that?—Fear of the anger of the
spirit. If the father announced he
had a son who was entitled to
worship him, the woman by her
false oath would be depriving him
of worship.People who do that sort of thing
would be regarded as social
outcasts?—There is a well-known
Chinese saying that of all the
virtues filial piety comes first, and it
would be an outrage to filial piety.
Mr. Jenkin questioned the
witness with regard to a celebration
which takes place the month after
the birth of a child and asked
Mr. Ross for a suitable name
to describe it.Mr. Ross replied that it was
what was known as the "ginger
feast." "If you want to ask a
lady," he said, "in a polite way if
she has had a child, you say 'have
you eaten ginger yet?' This ginger
feast takes place a month after the
child is born."Is it an important feast?—Yes. A
very important family ceremony.
Can you understand the father
taking no apparent interest in it?—
No, I cannot.We are told that in this case the
concubine's mother arranged the
feast at a restaurant for the male
friends and at her house for the
female friends and the natural
father did not show up at either
place?—It is rather peculiar. I
think the family should have done it.Another expert witness declared
that one of the greatest ambitions
of a Chinese male was to have male
descendants. That ambition was
due to the desire to have family
worship continued.

The case was adjourned.

HOCKEY.

Army v. Hongkong Club.

At Sookunpo yesterday the
Army fielded a strong side against
the Club, who found the pace much
too warm for them. Taylor scored
for the Army before the interval.
Crossing over, the Army increased
their lead, Taylor netting. During
an argument near the Club goal,
Holdman sent the ball into the net,
the Army winning by three goals to
nil.

FOOTBALL.

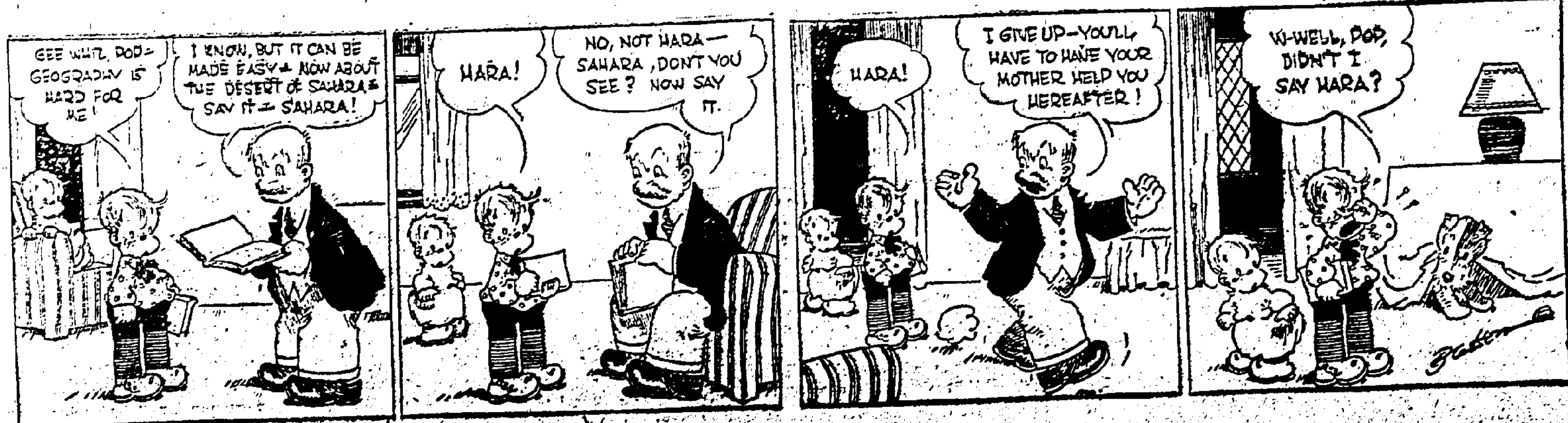
Garrison League.

"D" Co. WILTS. v. "B" Co.
WILTS.This match was played at Sookunpo
yesterday and ended in a
win for "D" Company by one goal
to nil. Hardy scored the goal.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Sa-Har-a

BY BLOSSER



READ'S LIGHT LAGER BEER.

PINTS.

Fresh Stocks have
arrived

SOLE AGENTS
A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.
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Telephone: No. 1, A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.
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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1922.

A BETTER NEWS SERVICE.

To the average man who buys his daily newspaper the question how and by what means his world-wide news is conveyed to this remote corner of the British Empire does, perhaps, seldom occur. He sees at the heading of each column of telegrams the words "By Reuter's Agency" and at that he is content to leave things. But, as a matter of fact, it is every thinking man's business to know a little more than that; to know whether his news comes "pure" or "inspired," whether he has the best possible service or whether he is a victim of handicapping circumstances. This article is not intended in any way to be a criticism of Reuter as a news service; it is one of the best in the world, though at times one cannot help wishing that Reuter would be a little more informative on news that really counts, and less verbose and garrulous on matters that don't. There can be no question that the Far East—or rather Hongkong—is not so well served in foreign and international news, as it might be, and it is interesting to note that at the recent Conference of the Pan-Pacific Union, held in Honolulu, this matter of cable news services in the Pacific was exhaustively discussed.

One of the speakers, having pointed out that Hongkong is mainly tied to Reuter, Manila to the Associated Press and Japan to the Kokusai services, pleaded that what was wanted was a broader service, a bigger service, a brighter service and a better service. His own words are helpful:—"A broader service—a service of world-wide scope and outlook, a service which as far as possible will reveal both sides of the picture at the same time. A bigger service—a service which will not be restricted by the terms of a contract yielding so many words for so many dollars, a service always as big as the event recorded warrants. A brighter service—a service which will deal much more liberally with the happy side of international affairs and much less liberally with the petty woes and worries which torment humanity. A better service—a service of real live news and news only, a service which will not attempt in any way to influence the minds of the writers who may have to handle it." He pleaded that it should be possible for the journalists of the Pacific to organise some such liberal and inexpensive yet thoroughly reliable and acceptable general news service for the Pacific and it was suggested that a central point, such as Honolulu, could be used to collect and distribute such news. Cheap telegraphic charges were urged as being essential—in fact the complete plan for a better Pacific news service was outlined.

At the same Conference the whole question of news services in the Pacific was discussed by many of the leading journalists of the day and it was made manifest that there exists a keen appreciation of the fact that the public should be given something better than it has at present. It is only fair to point out that newspaper proprietors are largely in the hands of the present big news agencies, for, owing to the high cost of cables, they cannot afford to take all the services. The first essential is cheaper telegraphic charges for press cables; the second is the establishment of some central distributing agency, capably staffed by men of journalistic training ensuring the public a full and accurate service of world-wide news. That may come some day, and it is up to the public to interest itself in this matter.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

A Pilferer Punished.

When tales of cargo pilferage are heard in the four quarters of the globe, it is not to be expected that a port like Hongkong would escape its share of the depredations, and the authorities have had their wits exercised in coping with a difficult problem. As a variant from the ordinary cargo thefts, the chief engineer of the Angkor has just been victimised through his cabin being entered via the port-hole, with the result that he is minus over \$600 cash and valuables. Success attended the guardians of the law in another case, however, despite the ingenuity of the culprit. A case of elastic braid was being conveyed to the "Heung-shan" on a Kowloon godown lighter, and a Chinese boatman abstracted a third of the material, carefully remailing the case. He was not quite clever enough, though, so yesterday he appeared at the Magistracy. It has been several times remarked at Home that there is little hope of eradicating the evil while the penalty is no more than a few days' imprisonment. Mr. Wood did not imitate this mistaken leniency, as he passed the smart sentence of six months' hard labour.

What did Chang Say?

A Peking journal appears with the remarkable headline: "Chang So-lin Recommends Dismissal of All China's Corrupt Officials, Including Himself." This gives the reader a choice as to whether it is Chang or the paper that is indulging in a little leg-pulling. Reading on, one learns that this was not the version conveyed to the interviewer by the interpreter. The War Lord, never suspecting that the journalist had some knowledge of Chinese, added the last two words *so lo rocc*, the scribe says. This shows Chang in a new light; he has generally been too much absorbed in his schemes of grab to find time for jocoseness. Was he momentarily visited by an overwhelming accession of truth? The episode contains a hint for pressmen in the Far East to apply themselves to the intricacies of the Chinese tongue.

"Little Hau."

A rumour gained currency the other day that the new Peking Ministry intended to grant a general amnesty, to the notorious Anfu refugees, a number of whom have been enjoying the hospitality of the Japanese Legation in the Chinese capital. A critic there shows signs of perplexity as to what form the release should take, seeing that it is illogical to talk of pardoning men who have not been condemned. As a matter of fact, the Anfu plotters, or the chief of them, including Hsu Tsun-sheng ("Little Hau"), were condemned to the capital penalty some months ago. They did not stand their trial, but an investigation was held and the accused sentenced in *contumacia*. Perhaps it was only a formality, for Chin Yung-pen's Cabinet was understood to be on amiable terms with its predecessors, and no serious attempt was made to bring the Anfutes to book. The new Cabinet, it appears, has granted the pardon, so that rumour has crystallised more speedily than is sometimes the case in China. "Little Hau" is not given the benefit of this act of oblivion, and apparently stands in little need of it. One day in Shanghai, then in Central China, then, according to report, in Kwangtung, he is evidently enjoying his little game of catch-me-if-you-can with authorities not over-keen in pursuit.

Empire Exhibition.

The rapidity with which the £1,000,000 guarantee fund for the British Empire Exhibition has been raised must be highly gratifying not only to the promoters but to the millions interested in British prosperity. In the absence of the Prince of Wales, who was associated with the launching of the movement, the Duke of York was expected to turn the first sod to-day, when the work of clearing the turf begins. Perhaps one matter for regret is that the exhibition is fixed for a date so far ahead, as it has been announced that three years will intervene between the inception of the scheme and its fruition. Although there are to be many varied attractions, commerce is the serious side of the undertaking. The British trade ship, was an excellent idea, but as America is sending an earlier vessel of the same type, it looks as if the British Enterprise will lose a large part of its value. There appears to be more than a possibility that the

DAY BY DAY.

SURELY IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO ASK THAT NATIONS SHOULD CONFORM TO THE CODE OF COURTESY AND GOOD BREEDING RECOGNISED AMONG GENTLEMEN IN THE INTERCOURSE OF SOCIAL LIFE.—G. S. Hillard.

The week-end proved to be free from any reported case of notifiable disease.

U.S.R.C. Members and Subscribers are informed that there will be an additional Dance on Saturday, the 14th January, 1922, at the U.S.R.C., Kowloon. A special Peak Tram will run at 12.45 a.m.—Advt.

A Chinese passenger of the s.s. Honghwa died from consumption aboard the steamer yesterday morning. He was on his way from Singapore to Amoy. The body was subsequently taken to the Kowloon Mortuary.

The remains of a Japanese seaman, who died aboard the Mikasa Maru which went out to the help of the stranded Manji Maru the other day, were brought back to the Colony yesterday and removed to the Public Mortuary.

A motor cycle, driven by a European, ran into a Chinese ricksha coolie at the junction of Salisbury Avenue with Nathan Road yesterday. The coolie was injured in the left leg and was removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital.

The Kowloon Theatre orchestra has been further strengthened for to-night's special \$1.50 dance (evening dress requested) and another thoroughly enjoyable evening is expected. Dancing, for which the floor has few equals in the Colony, will continue until one o'clock.

The Senate of the Hongkong University have recommended to the Associação Portuguesa de Socorros Mutuos that the "Botelho" Scholarship be awarded jointly to Masters Hugh Braga and Master Carlos Maria da Silva, both of St. Joseph's College, and the award has been made accordingly.

Last week's return of notifiable diseases show that there was one fatal case of plague (Chinese), two cases of small-pox (both imported cases in which Chinese were affected), five cases of diphtheria of which one proved fatal (Chinese); two cases of enteric fever, one fatal (Chinese); one non-fatal case of paratyphoid fever (British) and one fatal case of spotted fever (Chinese). Two Chinese died during the week from influenza.

For stealing a wallet containing duplicate drafts on the Bank of Canton and a pair of spectacles, a Chinese, who pleaded that he found these whilst working on the s.s. China, was given three months' hard labour by Mr. R. E. Lindsay at the Police Court this morning. Sergeant Vincent informed the Magistrate that there was no possibility of tracing the owner, although it was discovered on enquiries with the Bank in question that the First of Exchange of a draft for \$700 had been paid by them.

THE QUAINTS

Booking is now brisk at Montreux & Co. where the plans are on view for The Quaints, who will commence their season on Saturday January 14th.

Mr. R. B. Salisbury's new company is stronger than any of his previous ventures, and with a new repertoire of the latest London Successes promises to be a unique attraction. The company is particularly fortunate in having good vocalisation combined with real humour and the opening programme entitled "Fierrots Progress" gives each and every artist a chance to individualise and collectively maintain the atmosphere connected for many years with the Quaints.

empire Exhibition may suffer a similar handicap. We must confess that the last time our eyes rested upon the Wembley Park structure it looked decidedly worse for wear (or disuse), but the Home papers tell us that the ranks of the unemployed are only too thick. The trade side of the display in particular should be marked by thoroughness, but the assembling of the exhibits could probably be effected in much less time than the interval mentioned.

HONGKONG MISSIONARY.

A Laudable Scheme.

Mr. R. T. Cowles, a very well-known figure in Hongkong missionary circles, left the Colony to-day, taking with him the best wishes of a wide circle of friends. Mr. Cowles' activities in Hongkong and South China on behalf of the poorer class of natives has extended over a period of 15 years, he first coming to Canton in 1907 for the China Baptist Publication Society. He later joined the staff of the Canton Christian College, leaving that institution to undertake independent missionary work on the West River. For over seven years he was in charge of the Alliance Press at Wuchow, which issues a tremendous output of native religious literature. Later, Mr. Cowles came to Hongkong and conceived the idea of extending missionary work to the fisherfolk and inhabitants of the many islands around Hongkong. Making his headquarters at Cheung Chau and securing a motorboat—the Messenger—Mr. Cowles has been organising the work and after nine months' spent in exploration has discovered that there is a big field for endeavour among these particular people. It is Mr. Cowles' aim to gain sufficient financial support to launch a complete scheme later on.

In addition to many other activities Mr. Cowles has found time to be a keen student of Chinese and has already published several guides to students of the language. At the present time he has an Anglo-Chinese dictionary in the press, the publication of which will doubtless be another tribute to his tireless energy.

Mr. Cowles has now obtained an appointment with the General Electric Company of China and is proceeding to Mengtze, Yunnan, where he intends to stay for a year or so, then to proceed to America and enlist the sympathies of people there in order to be able to conduct his missionary work among the islands of South China. Mr. Cowles takes with him the best wishes of all.

CHINESE NEWS.

Interesting Items.

Our Canton correspondent reports to-day that President Sun Yat-sen, in view of the difficult financial position in Kwangsi, has ordered the establishment of a Bank in Wuchow named the "Central Bank" with a capital of a few million dollars which is said to have been fully subscribed in the Straits Settlement.

Three days' holidays have been given to all offices to attend the theatrical entertainment in the Civil Governor's Yamen in celebration of the Governor's birthday.

The Financial Department has made up its accounts for 1921 showing the receipts to be \$1,582,330 and the payments \$26,000,000—a deficiency of over \$25,000,000.

Severe fighting, which lasted more than ten hours, took place between one thousand soldiers and three hundred pirates off Kat Lee in Nam Hoi district on the 7th inst. Nearly 20 pirates were killed. Seven launches and junks were recovered along with a large quantity of booty. It is reported that Ko Lu district in Shaohing is now infested with numerous robbers, over 40 armed robbery cases being reported in one month.

A Peking telegram reports that Ip Kung-cheuk, the Minister of Communication, has proposed to sell bonds to the amount of \$30,000,000 for the redemption of Kiaochow-Tsinanfu railway.

CRICKET.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE v. I. R. C. 2ND. XI.

The following will represent the St. Joseph's College in a friendly match against the I.R.C. 2nd. XI on the latter's ground on Wednesday, the 11th inst. at 2 p.m. sharp:—O. Rumjahn, (Capt.), S. Abbas, M. Sadik, H. B. Rumjahn, I. Hassad, S. Ackbar, N. B. Kitchell, A. Kitchell, R. Casumbboy, A. Gozano, I. Ishamatsu.

WHERE THE LOAF SELLS AT 8d. A firm in Kowloon has reduced the price of the 4lb. loaf to 8d.

PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

A Musical Treat.

There was a most enthusiastic attendance at the City Hall last evening to hear the fourth of Mr. Harry Ore's historical pianoforte recitals. On this occasion Chopin and Liszt were the masters chosen and it was therefore to be expected that with the popularity Mr. Ore has gained as a recitalist, there would be a good attendance. In this respect and also in the measure of appreciation shown the recital was a great success.

The first half of the programme was entirely composed of Chopin works by Mr. Ore, whose brilliant technique, delicacy of expression and sympathetic interpretation were fully demonstrated. The Grand Polonaise Brilliante in E flat major (op. 22) was almost perfectly rendered and afforded keen enjoyment to all, as evidenced by the burst of applause with which its playing was greeted. The full chords of Chopin's Second Sonata in B flat minor (op. 35) were later brought out to a wonderful degree and one could not help but be impressed with the beauty of this famous composition. Subsequently, Mr. Ore gave the celebrated "Marche funebre," the solemn grandeur and beauty of which were made manifest. The other Chopin works given were "Grave, Doppio movimento," "Scherzo" and "Presto."

The most enjoyed item of the programme, however, was the rendition of Liszt's First Concerto in E flat major, in which Mr. Bowes-Smith was associated with Mr. Ore. Mr. Bowes-Smith proved himself to be an exceptionally gifted pianist and in this difficult work co-operated with

GOVERNMENT LAND.

Fetches High Prices.

Three lots of Crown land were auctioned at the Public Works Department yesterday afternoon. Mr. L. C. Farber Ross, Principal Land Surveyor, conducted the sale, which was attended by a large crowd of Europeans and Chinese. Altogether 33,370 square feet were involved in leases of 75 years, and the prices realised by two of the lots must have been gratifying to Government, new Kowloon Island lot No. 250 in Shumshuipeo fetching more than double the upset price. Of the three lots disposed of, two were marked by spirited bidding.

Rural building lot No. 139, at Mt. Kallet Road, having an area of 20,300 feet, was bought by Mr. G. H. Hogg for the International Bank, at the upset price of \$3,044. The annual rental is \$150.

In the sale of the Shumshuipeo lot, which consists of 4,850 square feet, the upset price (\$4,650) was rapidly increased by bids of \$50 and \$100 to \$12,100, the purchaser being Mr. So Kim U.

Mr. Lo To-tai paid \$10,100 for 2,520 square feet of land at the junction of Kansu Street and Canton Road, Yau-mai, the upset price being \$10,000. The annual Crown rent is \$84.

the recitalist in almost perfect manner. It so often happens when two pianos are used that balance is lost through the strength or weakness of either performer, but last evening there was very close sympathy, accurate tempo and a consistent balance. The rendition was greeted with an enthusiastic demonstration. As an encore Mr. Ore obliged with Liszt's Rhapsody No. 11.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

It's a true saying that the folk that talk without thinking and them that think without talking eye make each other tired. Some folk again have an idea that conversation should be on the lines of a questionnaire. If some men could only mind the answers to half the questions they ask they would have a good education.

Did ye ever consider the matter of our daily conversation, in the cafe, on the ferry and in our homes? Man, it's fierce at times. Ay, one of the finest of the fine arts is in danger, right enough, and that is the art of conversation. Letter-writing, thanks to the typewriter and the telephone is nearly ruined and at the rate we're going real conversation will soon be about as scarce as steamer berths. Some folk have an idea that to be able to converse, all they need to do is to talk and keep on talking.

Consider the conversation of our friends. Boiled down, half of us are eye telling the other half what it doesna' want to know when they're no' quizzing the guts out of each other. Others are no' even intelligent enough to do that. I sometimes run across them on the ferry. They look wi' codfish eyes at ships, and hills and say the most insane things. Sample—

"I see the Carlisle's got back."
"Ay, but that's the Cairo."
"Oh, so it is. Sister ship."
"Ay, as near as damit."
"Evans is a good man."
"Ay, it's quite warm this morning."
"And I put on a thick singlet too."

"Ay, it looks like being a good summer."
At table it's equally stirring. If it's no' about the Dairy Farm only allowing Kowloon residents one bottle of milk each daily, it's that the Steam Laundry charges are up. Your collars will cost you more. And what the boy does wi' all the cream beats somebody else. Third tin this week and this only Monday. Did ye write to the Gas Company? No, why? A man was here this afternoon. Taking the meter? No, I forgot to ask. Buses, they'd do fine if you'd more room for your knees on the front.

Some women are wise and others are clever. Occasionally a woman is both but just because of that it's very hard to convict her of being either. Others again are only women and taking it on and large they're the easiest to get on wi' except among themselves. But that doesna' prevent them from trying. That's maybe the way they sup tea wi' each other so often. Did ye ever happen to make a mistake and go home

early of an evening when one of you tea conversations was getting through the last act? Consider the kind o' conversation that goes on in our homes. As often as no' it is made up of petty, mean gossip, altogether destructive in spirit and intent—so far as there is any intent—and of bitter, slanderous denunciation of people and things in general.

The more I think of it, the more sure I am that it all goes back to the home. This sort of thing is learned when young. Show me a person whose conversation consists of gossip about the neighbours; who cannot speak without a sneer; who always talks about bad luck, sickness, unpleasant folk and things and it's a peanut to a punnet, that his or her mental history can be traced back to a home where the ordinary conversation, especially at table, was poor and of a negative kind.

Consider the children then, the length of their ears and the plasticity of a brain ready for the impress of all that is mean and ungenerous, or kindly and informing. It's up to you big folk whether in after years their social intercourse will be fit only for the slams of mentality or the Mayfairs of intellect.

Ay, as the said cock crows, the young yin learns. Some good talkers are rotten conversationalists though. Their very verbosity is wearisome, when it's no' deafening. Then there's the kind that assume that when they have spoken, there's nothing more to be said. My idea of a good conversationalist is the chap that leaves a subject where someone else can eye add something.

But the bird that's forever asking questions and thinks he's handing out conversation at the same time is the one that gets me grinding my teeth every time. Sometimes this trait is really the outcome of shyness, sometimes mere ignorance. It's hard to know what to do in either case. You're often in a position that ye canna' do anything anyway. Of course you can eye point at some object on the wall behind him and when he has turned his head, brain him quietly. But a dead body's a terrible awkward thing to get rid of. You kind forget that it's no' necessarily the acquisition of knowledge but thinking that makes new brain cells.

I'm no' naming any names, mind ye, but there are some I know that I wish would mind that it's personality, not statistics, information, not how much we know but what we are as a result of what we know, that counts.

TO-DAY'S
MISCELLANY.

The monster clock over the Royal Liver building in Liverpool has one distinction of historic interest over other big clocks, says a London paper. Eleven years ago 39 guests of the company sat down to lunch round one of the dials of the clock. Needless to say, the dial had not then been put in its permanent position, but was placed horizontally at the height of an ordinary table. In place of figures, or over them, were the china, glass and cutlery incident to the meal. It is the only clock face which is known to have sustained 38 hands at the same time.

When the Cambridge Union, which has been celebrating its centenary, was first instituted the authorities made a rule debarbing both religion and current politics from the topics of debate. Religious questions the members readily agreed to leave alone, but to keep off politics was much more difficult. All manner of expedients were devised for evading the prohibition under the decent disguise of antiquity, and, indeed, it proved so easy to make even the causes championed by Caesar and Pompey, or Cavaliers and Roundheads applicable to burning questions of the day that the rule speedily became obsolete.

It is nearly 600 years since the first honorary member was enrolled in the Merchant Taylors' Company, to the freedom of which the Duke of York is entitled by patrimony, and which he has just taken up. The company is, however, much older than this, and although the first mention of it in the civic records is in 1267, it undoubtedly existed a considerable time before. Nowadays its public duties are largely devoted to controlling charitable and educational institutions, but at one time the head of the company exercised the right of attending Bartholomew Fair with a silver yard stick to test the measures used in the selling of cloth.

Beaumont College, near Windsor—the Roman Catholic Eton—where Cardinal Bourne unveiled a war memorial recently, has a curious link with France, where so many of its old boys fought and fell. It was originally established at St. Omer for the education of English Catholics. Every month it was the custom for the scholar to go on a picnic to the neighbouring village of Blondecque. When the school was removed to England and became Beaumont College, the old name of Blondecque for a whole holiday was retained. So when Beaumont Old Boys found themselves in and about St. Omer in the early days of the war, they discovered the origin of their school holiday to be a village near Brimsu. U. H. Q.

The old G.P.O. site in St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, which is to be sold, is historic ground. It can best be seen from the top of an omnibus, the site being laid open to a depth of some 20 feet below street level, and scarred with pits which Mr. W. G. Bell, in "More about Unknown London," declares are of Roman origin. Few spots are so crowded with associations. Ten years before the Norman Conquest two Saxon brothers, Ingemar and Girard, built here a church of stout logs dedicated to St. Martin. Its unique place in later history was that it gave the curfew to the City. St. Martin's was afterwards a chartered sanctuary, and became a resort wherein murderers, felons and debtors found refuge, safe under the protecting arms of the Church.

Washington, which has been the centre of the world's peace hopes, has the distinction of being the capital of what claims to be the freest democracy in the world and yet being ruled, municipally, by an autocracy. The residents of Washington have no direct say in the government of the city. There is no mayor or corporation. There are no municipal elections. All local administration is vested in three Commissioners, appointed by the President, at salaries of £1,000 per annum. This Big Three derives authority direct from Congress, to which it submits its budget, and without the sanction of that body cannot modify a by-law or dismiss a policeman. Yet Washington is generally acknowledged to be one of the most ably, honestly and economically governed of American cities.

RASPUTIN'S FATE.

A Realistic Account.

Many accounts of the assassination of Rasputin have been published, varying in detail. I examined one of the persons principally concerned in the business, who had no motive for misrepresenting what had occurred, writes Sir Basil Thomson (late Commissioner of Police) in the Times. All the assassins were convinced that Rasputin was engaged in a plot to persuade the Tsar to make a separate peace with Germany, and just before Christmas Rasputin is said to have revealed the whole plan in a burst of confidence. The separate peace was to be proclaimed on January 1, 1917. How true this part of the story might be I was not in a position to judge. Rasputin was under triple police protection. Besides the Imperial detective, there was one appointed by a group of bankers and another, it was alleged, by the Germans. On the fatal evening Rasputin visited the house of Prince Youssoupeff, and was taken down to a dining-room in the basement. There some bottles of port and Madeira specially prepared for him were set out. The wine had previously been tested upon one of the dogs that infested the courtyards of Russian houses, and the dog had died almost immediately. Rasputin drank altogether six glasses without any apparent effect, and his companion became persuaded that this sinister, herculean monk was under Satanic protection. Making some excuse, he climbed the winding staircase to the room above, where his companions were assembled, and returned to the room with a revolver which they lent him. He found Rasputin leaning on his hands, and puffing as if he were not feeling well. Presently he staggered to his feet and went over to an ikon. At that moment while he was standing before the ikon the pistol was fired. He uttered a great cry and fell backwards on the floor.

On hearing the shot those who were waiting upstairs came down with a doctor, who examined the wound and pronounced life extinct. They then went away to make arrangements about the removal of the body, but one of them came back after a few minutes to make sure that he was really dead, for they all seemed to have believed that a Satanic power had given him superhuman strength. The pulse was not beating. The man drew aside the monk's habit to feel the heart, and at that moment Rasputin with a terrible cry seized him by the throat. There was a terrible struggle, for Rasputin was a man of great physical strength, but the order succeeded in throwing him and escaping from the room. Upstairs he found a member of the Duma, who still had three cartridges left in his revolver. The two men came out on the landing and looking down saw the great bullet-head of Rasputin ascending the stairs. He was crawling up on all fours like a bear. They withdrew again into the room and saw him stagger to his feet and make for the door into the courtyard. The snow was thick upon the ground and it was dark, but they could see him against the background of snow and the second man fired three shots. Rasputin continued to run a few paces then fell close to the gateway leading into the street. He had been shot through the head.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

One of the assassins was standing by the body when there came an incessant knocking on the gate. It must have been like the famous scene in Shelley's "Cenci." The police had heard the shots and had sent to inquire what was wrong. The body was lying only a few feet from the gate. Boldness was the only course, so the assassin opened the gate and took a high tone with the constable, explaining that there had been a dinner party and that one of the guests had fired his revolver at a dog in the courtyard and killed it. The man went off apparently satisfied.

There were now several things to do, the body had to be dragged into the house, and a dog had to be killed and laid in its place. My informant was doing this single-handed when he heard voices in the house. The same policeman had been sent back to the front door to make further inquiries. He was questioning the assassin, who had entirely lost his head and had blurted out, "Yes, we have killed Rasputin." My informant stepped boldly into the breach. "Look at him," he said, "the wine has turned his head. When

the dog was shot I said what a pity it was not Rasputin, and this friend of mine in his fuddled state has taken it literally and thinks we have done it." It is difficult to understand how even a Russian policeman could have accepted such an explanation, but one has to remember that the assassination of such a personage as Rasputin, who was under direct Imperial protection was to the mind of the ordinary Russian inconceivable, and that he was questioning persons of high rank. While the police agent was recounting his visit to his superiors a car arrived and the body was taken to the bridge and dropped into the Neva, where, as we all know, it was found some three days later.

ECONOMIC SMASH IN
GERMANY.

"The World's Coolie."

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Chronicle writes:—"You can count on an economic smash in Germany as early, perhaps, as in the spring." So said Herr Kraemer at a meeting of the Society of Berlin Merchants. Herr Kraemer is a very influential business man and has taken a leading part in the various efforts to arrange foreign credits for Germany to enable her to fulfil her treaty obligations. His speech was in the main very pessimistic. "Germany has," he proceeded, "enough raw materials to last till May at the outside. We have also to face this terrible fact. Our harvest failed to an extent almost without parallel. To feed the German people during next year we shall be forced to import 30 million tons of corn."

ROTHSCHILD NEGOTIATIONS. Turning to the financial situation, Herr Kraemer said that in the course of recent negotiations with the English banking house of Rothschild it was pointed out that Germany required a credit of a thousand million dollars, to which Rothschild replied: "We haven't got so much free money in England and America put together."

It was then stated that Germany, under the terms of the London ultimatum, had to provide such a sum every year, and to that Rothschild replied: "The terms of the ultimatum are utter nonsense."

Herr Kraemer warned his audience that there was little or nothing to be hoped for from America, and spoke against the proposal that the State should appropriate 25 per cent. of the shares of all limited companies and a similar proportion of the value of land and property in order to enable it to pay the Entente.

HANDING OVER GERMAN
INDUSTRY.

That, he said, would simply mean that German industry would be handed over to foreign countries.

Great prominence is given by the Press here to proposals of the Federation of British Industries regarding the payment of reparations.

From the Socialist side they are regarded as workable, though Vorwärts is inclined to think that they will result in reducing Germany to the position of the world's coolie.

It believes that if German and English industrialists came together they could arrange something reasonable and mutually advantageous, with the English suggestions as a starting point.

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FOR CHILDREN."A Mother's Praise of Baby's
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CAMERA NEWS



J. J. Ashley and Miss Ella M. Robbins didn't like the social splash of a church wedding so they were married in a motorboat on the Thames.



Ex-Emperor Karl didn't look downhearted when with Empress Zita he started from Baja, Hungary, to his exile on the island of Madeira. But, who knows, he may be planning another attempt to return to the Hungarian throne.



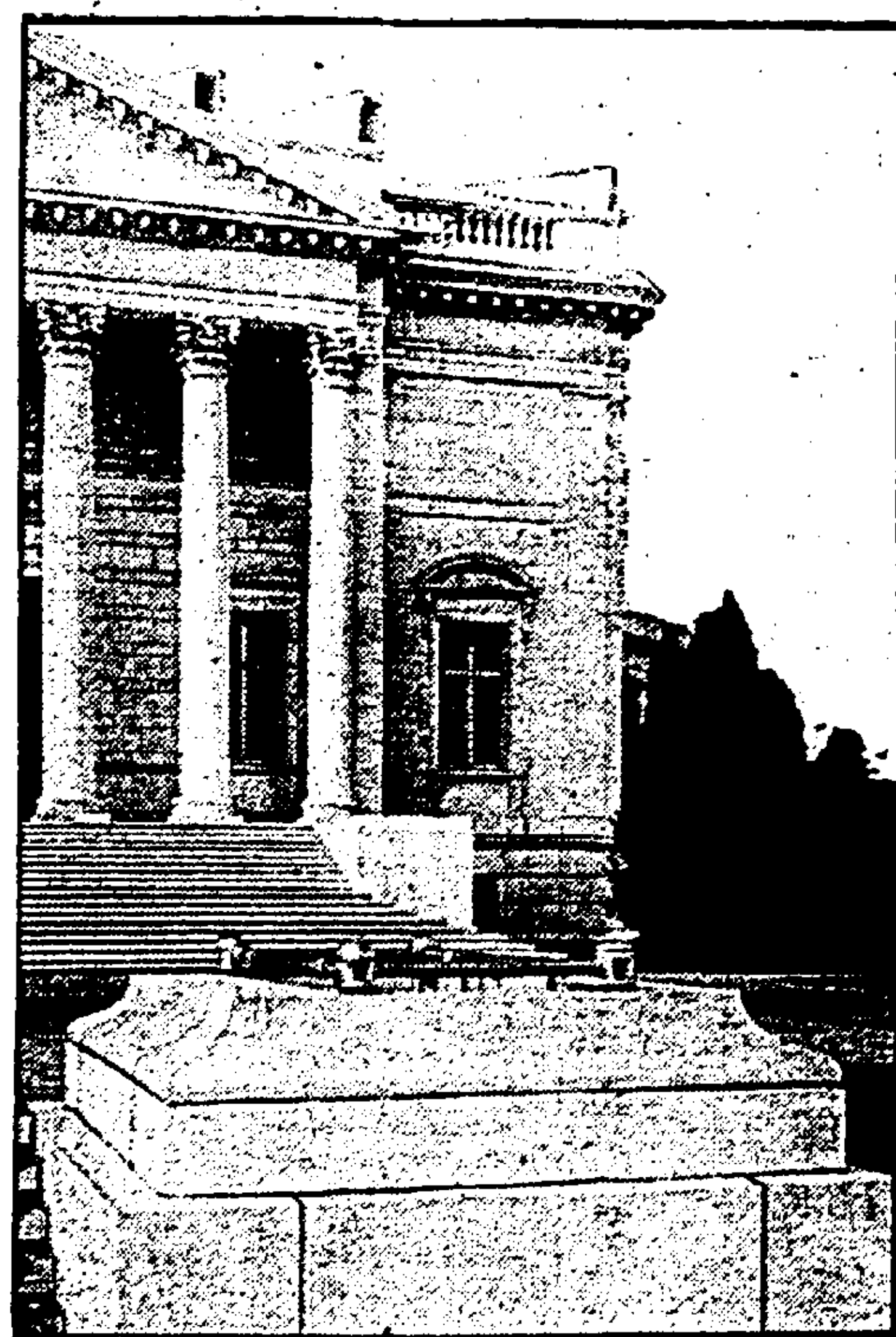
The "Big Four" of the arms conference taking a stroll between sessions. Left to right are Prince Takugawa of Japan, Arthur J. Balfour of Britain, Charles E. Hughes, United States, and Aristide Briand, France.



Japanese girls, helping with the family wash. Here in the Tamagawa River they splash and wade about as they cleanse the clothes by stamping upon them.



Princess Mary is shown chatting with the Girl Guides, who formed a guard of honour for her, when she attended a matinee at the Hackney Empire, London, for the benefit of the Invalid Children's Aid Association.

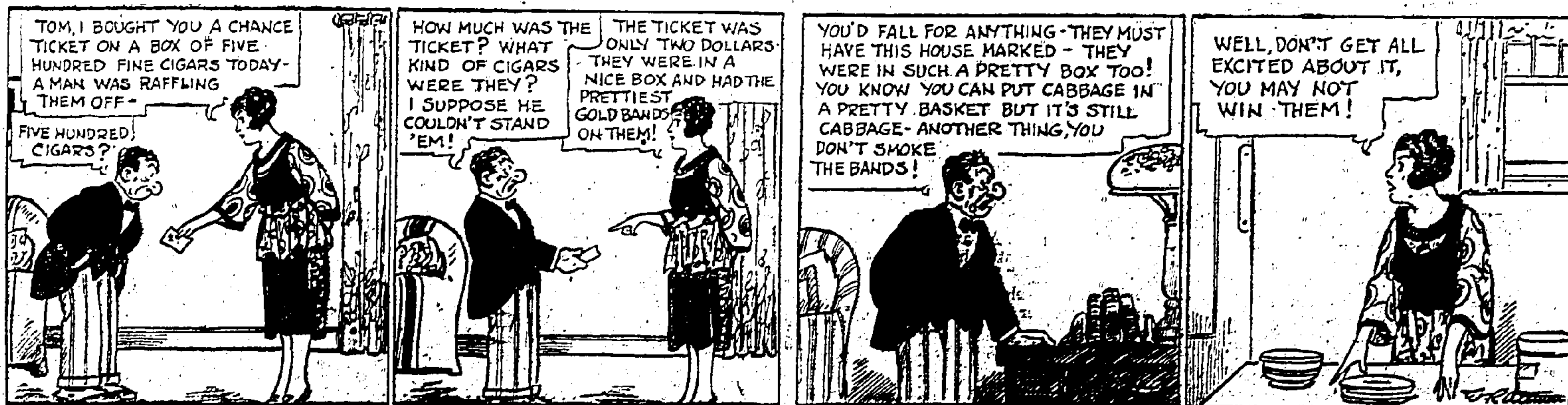


In this grave of white stone the body of America's unknown hero was buried. Rising in the background is the great amphitheatre of the Arlington National Cemetery.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Tom Takes Too Much for Granted.

BY ALLMAN



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Monteagle	Mar. 23	E. Scotland	May 4
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TENYO M.	22,000, Feb. 11		

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Woo 38 Caine Road, from Peking.

Wingyung, from Hankow.

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Kunzebeung, from Shanghai.

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T. KRING, Superintendent.

Hongkong, Jan. 5, 1922.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

TRANSPORT OF TEA.
Tea transported from Hankow to Mongolia is carried on the Peking-Hankow and Peking-Suiyuan Railways. For the purpose of encouraging China's trade the Ministry of Communications has sanctioned a reduction of 20% on the ordinary charge for tea exports (either black tea or brick tea) via the Peking-Hankow and Peking-Suiyuan Railways to Kalgan, Suiyuan or Fengchen. The regulation came into force on Nov. 20.

MANILA MARKETS.
Messrs. Warner, Barnes & Co., Ltd., Manila, in their cable to hand, state: The Hemp market has ruled quiet but steady during the fortnight under review. At the close there is a better demand due to the improvement in the rate of exchange for gold dollars. Due to the slackening-off in the demand from Eastern markets, our local sugar market has ruled quiet with very few transactions. The Copra market is firmer and prices locally have advanced due to the improvement in exchange and lower rates of freight to Europe. The Coal market is unchanged. Arrivals were 3,800 tons from Japan for commercial purposes. The Rice market has ruled very firm during the past fortnight at continually advancing prices, due to the fact that arrivals are insufficient to cover the normal demand. Last advices from Saigon quoted Segunda Blanco, December shipment at P6.43 f.o.b. Saigon, or say the equivalent of P8.22 loaded Manila. Our Flour market is dull with practically no demand due largely to heavy stocks held locally, mostly consigned. Exchange has taken an upward trend and on this account, local prices are increased.

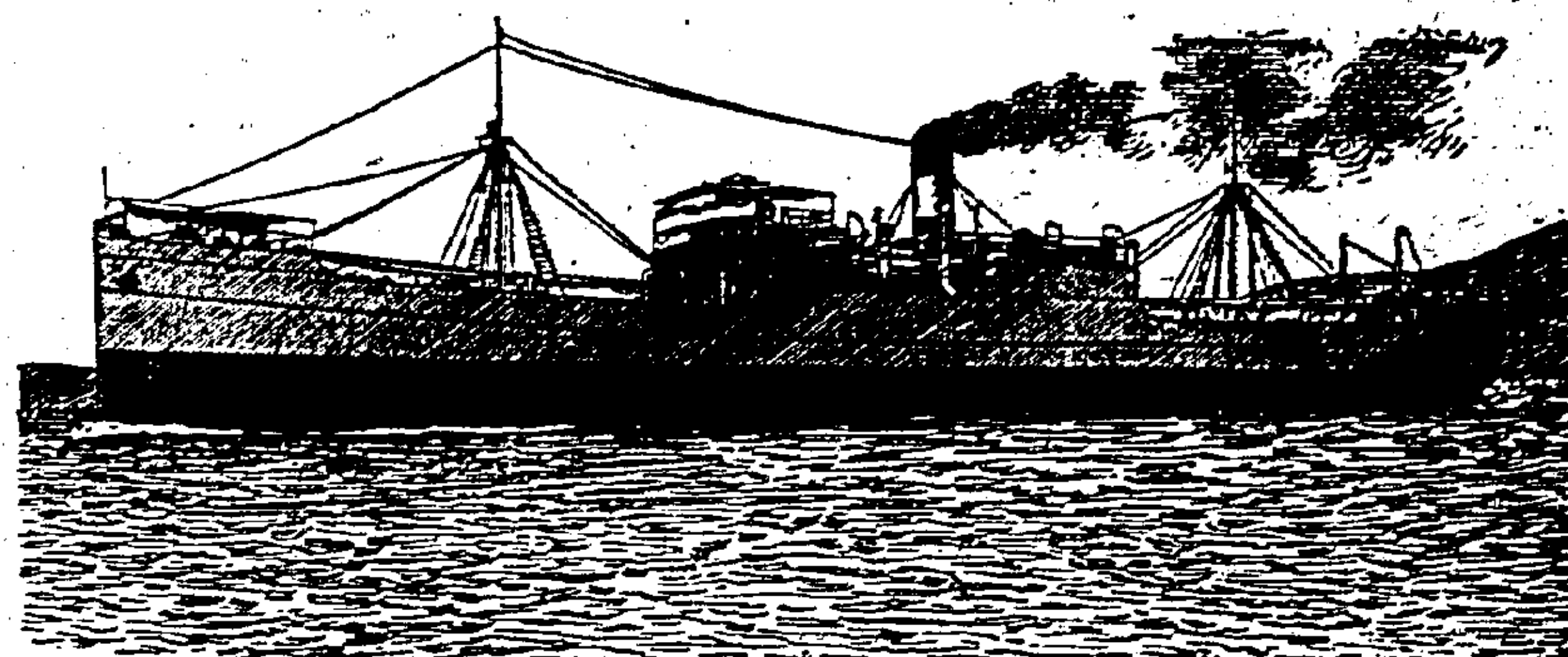
TRANS-DOMINION TARIFF RELATIONS.
A Wellington (N.Z.) message states: The decision to transfer Australia from the preferential to the general Customs tariff is not retaliation for Australia's unfavourable treatment of New Zealand, but is designed to hasten the reciprocity negotiations. Mr. Massey informed the House that he quite understood the Australian complaints of unfavourable treatment compared with South Africa, with which reciprocity exists. The latter treaty would probably be reconsidered. He was most desirous of establishing reciprocity between the two Dominions in the south Pacific, and he welcomed Australian Ministerial expressions of willingness to negotiate. Mr. Downie Stewart, Minister of Customs, explained that it had been hoped that placing Australia at first on the preferential tariff would lead the Commonwealth immediately to grant similar treatment to New Zealand. This had not been done, and it was necessary, therefore, to place the Dominion in a position to negotiate, especially as New Zealand industries were suffering under the present tariff. It was hoped that this action would hasten the initiation of negotiations.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

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S.S. "AMBATELOS" (ex "WAR TROOPER") 8,240 tons D.W.; 5,195 ton gross

Built and engine by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,
in the order of the British Government.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc. M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
DILWARA	5,200	14th Jan.	S'pore, Colombo & B'bay
FOGYPT	8,000	18th Jan.	M'les, London & Antwerp
KASHMIR	8,900	1st Feb.	M'les, London & Antwerp
NAGOYA	7,000	1st Feb.	M'les, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S. APCAR | 4,700 | 16th Jan. | C'ta via S'pore, Pang. & R'goon

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ARAFURA | 6,000 | 11th Jan. 5 p.m. | Manila, Sebatik, Brisbane Sydney and Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

JAPAN	6,100	13th Jan.	Yokohama via Shanghai.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	17th Jan.	Yokohama direct.
NAGOYA	7,000	18th Jan.	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passage Messengers will quote their rates. A full list will be issued at the Company's Office up to date on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc. apply to:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO

22, Des Voeux Road Central. Agents.

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via S'hai & Japan ports. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

SEWA MARU (Cable Mail) Saturday, 14th Jan., at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU Wednesday, 8th Feb., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (Nagasaki direct) Saturday, 4th Mar., at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

YOSHINO MARU Tuesday, 17th Jan., at 11 a.m.
MISHIMA MARU Tuesday, 24th Jan., at 11 a.m.
SEDO MARU Friday, 3rd Feb., at 11 a.m.HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
LIMA MARU Thursday, 19th January.
MATSUMOTO MARU Tuesday, 7th February.LIVERPOOL, via MARSEILLES.
MALACCA MARU Thursday 9th February.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.NIKKO MARU Tuesday, 17th Jan., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU Tuesday, 14th Feb., at 11 a.m.NEW YORK via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.
TAKETOMO MARU Middle of February.
NEW YORK via Suez.RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape.
KANAGAWA MARU End of March.BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.NAGANO MARU Monday, 9th January.
TATSUNO MARU Tuesday, 24th January.NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
AKI MARU Wednesday, 11th Jan., at 11 a.m.SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
GENSA MARU Sunday, 15th January.
INABA MARU Friday, 20th Jan., at 11 a.m.For further information apply to: NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. K. H. KAMEI, Manager**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjilatjap	Java	in port	11th Jan.	Batavia via Banka
Anjer	Java	in port	10th Jan.	Amoy/Shai
Tjitaroom	Java	in port	12th Jan.	Japan
Qorontalo	Java	in port	19th Jan.	Saigon
Tjipanas	Japan	13th Jan.	20th Jan.	S. via M'sar
Tjiluwong	Japan	18th Jan.	21st Jan.	Batavia
Tjikembang	Amoy	19th Jan.	21st Jan.	Batavia

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Arakan	S.F. Japan	19th Jan.	23rd Jan.	Java
Simaoer	Java	6th Feb.	11th Feb.	San Francisco via Manila

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574. York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" Sailing on or about 10th Jan.
"DACRE CASTLE" Beginning of Feb.**LLOYD TRIESTINO.**

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "TRACIA" Sailing beginning of February.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "TRIESTE" Sailing on or about 15th January.

"TRACIA" 2nd half of February.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service.

FROM CALCUTTA TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 1030. Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	about 14th Jan.	16th Jan. at 4 p.m.
CHANGSHA		5th Feb. at 4 p.m.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to: Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

FAR EAST UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

Steamer	Sailing
City of Boston	20th Jan. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
City of Manchester	17th Feb. M'les, London, R'dam & H'burg
City of Tokyo	24th Feb. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE.

City of Manchester	9th Jan.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
City of Manchester	17th Feb.	M'les, L'don, R'dam & H'burg
City of Simla	Middle of Mar.	
City of Calcutta	10th May	

Subject to change, without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.

GLEN AND SHIRE.

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
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M.V. "GLENADE" 22nd January.
"GLENAMORY" 31st January.
"GLENAR" 15th February.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
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M.V. "GLENNAVY" 28th Jan. GENOA, L'DON, R'DAM & H'BURG.
"GLENLUCE" 8th Feb. L'DON, R'DAM & H'BURG.
S.S. "GLENSHANE" 10th Feb. GENOA, L'DON, R'DAM & H'BURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3696.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Leksang	Wed. 11th Jan. at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Chaksang	Wed. 11th Jan. at 3 p.m.
TTAU via S'low & S'hai Yusan		Wed. 11th Jan. at noon
SHANGHAI via Swatow Hangsang		Fri. 13th Jan. at 10 a.m.
MANILA	Vuensang	Fri. 13th Jan. at 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & Kobe	Kwaisang	Tues. 17th Jan. at 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Wed. 18th Jan. at noon
BANGKOK	Hopsang	Thurs. 19th Jan. at 10 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Return, from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passenger and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "Chaksang" will be despatched on or about Tuesday, 16th Jan., at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
STOW (S) SHAI & TTAO	Kiukiang	11th Jan. at noon
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	12th Jan. at noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Soochow	14th Jan. at 4 p.m.
STOW, SHAI & PUKOW	Linan	15th Jan. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Szechuen	17th Jan. at noon

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'low.

or Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Jan. 10, 1922

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Hailoong	W. Couper	TUES. 10th Jan. at noon.
Harong	W. C. Patmore	FRI. 13th Jan. at noon.
Haiching	J. S. Thomson	TUES. 17th Jan. at noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Regular freight and passenger service between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan.

S.S. MACASSAR MARU Sailing on or about 12th Jan.

S.S. SAMARANG MARU Sailing on or about 24th Jan.

For Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.

S.S. BORNEO MARU Sailing on or about 12th Jan.

S.S. CHERIBON MARU Sailing on or about 1st Feb.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI,

Manager.

Tel. No. 2206.

Second Princess Floor Building.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SALE OF WOODEN VESSELS.

A Washington message says.—The Construction and Trading Company has filed suit in the supreme court of the District of Columbia for a mandamus against the Emergency Fleet Corporation to compel the execution of a contract for the sale of approximately 235 ships comprising the wooden fleet built in wartime.

DERELICT ON THE YANGTZE.

Latest reports reaching Hankow with regard to the I. C. str. Changwo, indicate that there is not very much likelihood of saving the vessel. The Changwo, while bound up river on Christmas Day, went hard on to the Mao Pan Shib rocks which lie in the fairway a few miles below Yochow. At the time of the accident the vessel had sufficient way on her to pile her up very effectively and to cause a very great amount of damage to her hull, thus making salvaging operations extremely difficult. It is reported that all valuables and mail have been removed from the steamer, but that it has been impossible to unload the cargo. It is further stated now that the vessel is beginning to split and it is thought probably that she may break up entirely or slip off the rocks into deep water.

THE ARGENTINA SHIPPING DECREE.

At a meeting of the Cardiff and Bristol Channel Shipowners' Association a long discussion took place in connection with the new Argentina regulations, and it was decided to communicate with the Chamber of Shipping, the federation pointing out the utter impracticability of the regulations, and asking that they should take the matter up with the Foreign Office. In the course of discussion it was intimated that the Argentine Consul at Cardiff had informed them that it would take two days in which to pass a crew list, and that he would require for that period the assistance of a broker's clerk. It was further pointed out that it was practically impossible to obtain police certificates to character of seamen, many of whom were foreigners. It was also mentioned that the regulations were not clear as to whether they were operative for vessels arriving in the Argentine or leaving the United Kingdom from January 1st. next. The association decided to send a letter of protest to the Consul-General for the Argentine Republic in London, pointing out the impracticability of the regulations, and that seamen on British ships should not possibly be provided with the certificates asked for by the Decree, and asking that the regulations should be suspended pending negotiations between the Foreign Office and the Argentine Republic.

MERCHANT SERVICE APPRENTICES.

During the war the entrance of apprentices and cadets into the merchant service increased in a manner hitherto unknown. The merchant service was at that period receiving an amount of notice and praise which had never before fallen to its lot, and a very large number of boys anxious to do something in connection with the war, but prevented by their age from entering the combatant services, obtained appointments to the Mercantile Marine. The shipowners were very glad to have them in order to ensure a sufficient supply of trained officers, and in many cases the Government Departments concerned urged this course, sometimes against the better judgment of the owners themselves. The result of this overcrowding of the profession is now apparent and has added very considerably to the number of officers out of employment owing to the existing depression in shipping. The Imperial Merchant Service Guild foresaw this unfortunate result, and has entered many protests against the acceptance of so many apprentices, for whom there appears very little prospect of active or continuous employment, even in more or less normal times. Once having been entered into the profession, however, the Guild watched the interests of the boys just as keenly as those of their older members, and have been the means of obtaining many improvements in standard of living. For instance, it took a prominent part in the agitation for a grant of increased remuneration to these boys during the period of the submarine warfare, and was largely instrumental in obtaining for them the war bonus. Improvements in the accommodation afforded have also been made at its instigation, and many examples could be cited of the beneficial work performed for its associate members.

